



# SATURDAY NIGHT



ESTABLISHED  
A.D. 1887

Argentines  
Arrived  
Out  
Dec 21/26

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 25, 1926

GENERAL SECTION  
1 to 8

FINANCIAL SECTION  
9 to 16

WOMEN'S SECTION  
17 to 24

## The FRONT PAGE

### Canada's Heavy Overhead

One of the most important speeches at the annual convention of the National Newspapers and Periodicals Association, held recently in Toronto, was an address by W. S. Morden, K.C., on industrial laws and taxation. Mr. Morden is Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which keeps an eye on all measures introduced in the Federal parliament and the nine provincial legislatures of Canada. Canadians perhaps do not realize the vast number of bills introduced in our various parliamentary assemblies in the course of a year, any one of which may possibly affect a single industry or industry as a whole. In tracing the history of industrial legislation Mr. Morden quoted a speech of John Bright's delivered many years ago in which that illustrious though narrow-gauge statesman drew attention to the tendency of legislators to put all kinds of checks on the manufacturer and let the agriculturist go free. Of course there is another side to the story. A captain of industry under the old conditions had much greater opportunities to oppress employees dependent on him for their daily bread than the average farmer. Nevertheless the tendency of parliamentary bodies in this as in other countries has been to adopt an attitude of severe paternalism toward industry and leave agriculture untrammeled. Mr. Morden did not stress this point and stated that his experience of nearly all legislators showed a desire to do the fair thing by everybody.

More vital, at the present moment, were his references to the overhead which Canada is carrying in connection with government, transportation, education, and other adjuncts of civilization. The taxation from all sources on net production in Canada is a fraction over 19 per cent., as against a fraction over 12 per cent. in the United States. There is no doubt that Canada spends too much money in costs of government. We have too many legislators and too many civil servants in proportion to our population, although the disparity is greater in some sections of the country than in others. The tendency of politicians everywhere is to talk economy, but not to practise it. Modern methods of communication should enable us to decrease rather than increase our legislative representation and the costs thereof. The evils of collateral taxation under our highly complex federal system are known to every concern which aims to do a national rather than purely local business and a progressive step toward remedying the situation was taken when a private conference of the heads of provincial governments was held at Ottawa some months ago under the chairmanship of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario. Many people believe that Canada is entering upon a new era of prosperity. Though economy is never popular with democracies, and very difficult to achieve under universal suffrage, there is no doubt that a return of the frugal ideas which prevailed in Canadian public life forty years ago would assist in making prosperity permanent.

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**Architectural Progress in Canada** On December 16th the glorious Great Hall of Hart House, University of Toronto, was the scene of a remarkable tribute to Messrs. Henry Sproatt, R.C.A., and Ernest Rolph, the architects of that edifice, when nearly three hundred citizens attended a banquet in their honor. It would be difficult to imagine a gathering more truly representative of Canadian achievement in every walk of life, and those present were but ratifying the international recognition these gentlemen have received in their election as Fellows of the Royal British Institute of Architects and as Gold Medallists in the field of scholastic architecture at a great architectural exhibition held in New York last year.

Mr. Sproatt modestly pointed out that the tribute was to be regarded in the broader sense as one to the architectural profession as a whole; and his thought became clear when later, the chief speaker of the evening, Mr. John M. Lyle, himself the creator of many beautiful structures, illustrated his discourse with lantern slides of edifices of rare artistic distinction in Canadian cities, East and West. The quality of the new structures in the prairie capitals, as well as the evidences of higher taste in Eastern cities, were of profound interest. Recent progress in all branches of the art, institutional, memorial, commercial and domestic, is convincing proof that of all the arts architecture is that which ranks highest in Canada to-day; though it is the art least talked of.

Mr. Lyle indulged in semi-serious banter of the press, when he spoke of the absence of critical attention to architecture in its columns, whereas musical events and picture displays of much slighter artistic importance are reviewed at length. The answer is not difficult. Newspapers must publish in the main what their public will care to read. The other arts are more intimate, human, and widely diffused, and consequently more easily discussed. The problems involved in architecture are so essentially scientific and complex, apart altogether from questions of style and taste; and the terminology involved is so exclusive, that it is very difficult to present them in an intelligible, not to say, readable manner. Mr. Lyle can do so, but it would be sheer waste of time on his part, when he can employ it so much more effectively in creating such a thing of beauty as the Memorial Arch at Kingston, Ontario. The best way to arouse attention to the growing excellence of our architecture is through the modern processes of newspaper and magazine illustration.

After all, do the arts gain very much from newspaper commentary or criticism, whichever one chooses to call it? Much of this commentary is of trivial and temporary importance, interesting enough to the general reader, as are comic strips, but of no real consequence. Occasionally it is shallow and ignorant as well. Architects, we take it, aim in most of their tasks at the perfect combination of utility and beauty. Theirs, least of all the arts, "puts all its goods in the shop window." Its message in the higher sense must be a gradual revelation. Least of all can it fall back on the popular bally-hoo about "self-expression."



HON. WILLIAM DONALD ROSS

The well-known Canadian capitalist who was recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Although Mr. Ross has been a resident of Toronto for nearly a quarter of a century he was born in 1869 in Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, N. S., where his family have been prominent in public life for a hundred years. As his name and appearance indicate he is of Highland Scottish ancestry and is universally popular. He began business life as a clerk with the Bank of Nova Scotia with which he was long connected, and he was for a short period in the late nineties attached to the staff of the Finance Department at Ottawa. His interests are remarkably diversified; he is president of the Porto Rico Railways Ltd., President of the Northern Mexico Power and Development Co. Ltd.; Director of the Bank of Nova Scotia, British Empire Steel Corporation, Canadian General Electric Co. and the Famous Players Canadian Corporation. In addition he has large mining interests in Northern Ontario, is a practical farmer, and an enthusiastic patron of healthy sports.

—Photo by Mr. L. L. Ladd.

In architecture crudities of taste and ineptitudes in execution cannot be glossed over and even lauded as evidences of unique temperamental gifts, or of originality of mind and outlook. The architect cannot leave the roof off a building or neglect to provide for windows and defend himself on the ground that his is a new "school" and that persons who do not appreciate it are prejudiced shell-backs. Mr. Lyle, for instance, very truly said of Yonge Street, Toronto, that from an architectural standpoint it was almost unsurpassed in ugliness and shabbiness the world over. Now if architecture received the same kind of attention from the press as do the other arts, this ugliness would find writers to extol it as truly national and "expressional". The works of such purists and votaries of beauty as Mr. Sproatt and Mr. Lyle would be derided as traditional, academic, "dead" even. Books might even be written to emphasize this view. From a newspaper standpoint architecture still possesses a cloistered exclusiveness and an unchallenged right to ally itself with beauty and tradition. This condition is not without its advantages, as recent progress demonstrates.

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**Ku Klux Klan Missionaries Move On** Some months ago SATURDAY NIGHT predicted that when the Ku Klux Klan missionaries who in 1925 came to Canada to make it a "white man's country" had "cleaned up" the territory likely to yield them fees and commissions, they would move on. The two chief Knights of the Night Shirt who came hither to spread hatred for fellow citizens more decent than themselves, both styled themselves "Dr.", one, Rev. C. Lewis Fowler was a Doctor of Divinity, but what Dr. W. H. Hawkins did to earn his title was uncertain. He may have been a "vet", a corn specialist or a "Mus. Doc." The one clear fact about them was that they had come to Canada on a profit-sharing basis to pocket a commission on the fees of all and sundry whom they could enlist under the banner of bigotry and hooded conspiracy. The terms of their agreement published in these columns six months ago proved that shortly afterward they quarreled, and now according to statement made to a Toronto evening newspaper these "hundred per cent. Americans" have both gone back to the United States. Mr. Hawkins, who claimed that he had been educed out of the easy money by Fowler, is said to be managing a dry goods store somewhere. The Rev. Fowler has been called to larger duties as head of a World Klan. According to T. S. Lord, former New Brunswick legislator who has deserted his native province to make Ontario "white",

Fowler is needed in other lands to fight the "Jewish menace" and Bolshevism in Russia and the "Kathlic menace" in Mexico. Our profound hope is that Rev. Fowler shall go to either one of these countries, Russia preferred; because we are quite sure he would never come back. But we doubt whether he will; money is not so plentiful in either country as it is in Canada. Perhaps he is leaving us because he is disgusted with lack of progress. There have been no lynchings up here—all that the Klan has to show in a public sense for its labors is one solitary attempt to blow up a Roman Catholic Church at Barrie, followed by salutary prison sentences for Klan officials. But Fowler's stay was hardly unprofitable. The process of shaking down Canadians among the farms and villages for \$10 a piece to assist in making Canada a "white man's country" seems to have been fairly successful, but the lean years are coming.

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**The Sausage Acquires a New Skin** An announcement of extraordinary interest to humanity was made in a recent press bulletin issued by the American Chemical Society, which disclosed the fact that after ten years of research, members of the Food Container Fellowship of the Mellon Institute had perfected a synthetic casing for sausages, made out of high-grade cotton linters. This new cellulose casing, or skin, which is quite edible, replaces the casing used heretofore and which was a product of animal matter.

All honor to the efforts of these investigators who have added another romance to the annals of science! For ten years, from 1916 until 1926, these experimenters, while the world went on its way unsuspecting, were laboring in the high task of providing the sausage with a new skin. A gratifying aspect of the case is their pure disinterestedness. They might well have devoted their labors to giving a new tone to caviar, and none would have condemned them. But no, it was the lowly and humble sausage that took their fancy, and it is a spectacle that is thrilling to the heart of the multitude and enough to convince them that there is something fine and noble in science after all that however the other departments of life be affected by these, science remains unaffected in its pursuit of truth by artificial social distinctions.

If ever anything deserved elevation it is the sausage, a homely fruit that has appeased the heart and mind of man since time immemorial, and it is to be hoped that efforts will not cease with providing the sausage with a cotton jacket. There are those of us who think it should

be garbed in nothing less than silk, and it may be that one day this will come about. In the meantime there is an interesting condition arising out of a cotton-encased sausage. As cotton, judged by the three standards of animal, vegetable or mineral, falls into the category of vegetable, the sausage itself must receive the new classification of animal-vegetable. If it so happens that the scientists in their further researches devise a stuffing that is also made from cotton, and as lascivious as is the meat at present used, the sausage will become wholly a vegetable, and still in the guise of a delight forsworn, should thus reconcile the vegetarians to their accepted lot.

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### Foolish Slanders by Fanatics

SATURDAY NIGHT has had frequent disagreements with those sections of the Canadian community who wish to coerce everyone into their own line of conduct with regard to certain indulgences; but everyone must admit that the "social service" branches of some of our more aggressive Canadian organizations can give lessons in good manners to some of their brethren in the United States. No official of the United Church of Canada would go to the lengths in slander and abuse exhibited in a statement issued some weeks ago by the Methodist Board of Temperance and Public Morals of the U. S. A.

For some years that body has been engaged in the task of endeavoring to augment the liquor restrictions embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act with regulations equally severe against tobacco and especially cigarettes. Any visitor to the United States would have thought that the Methodist Board of Temperance and Public Morals has enough to do to induce the public to accept the liquor laws it was largely instrumental in forcing on the nation; but it is evidently intent on intensifying the resistance of American communities to law and order by inducing Congress to make smokers, male and female, into statutory criminals. No doubt the Board's efforts influenced the sweeping expressions of opinion against the Volstead Act early in November. Uncured by defeat it seems to have pleased the Lord to harden the hearts of its members and make them babble like madmen.

There have been many allusions in the press to the growth of the harmless and pleasant habit of smoking among women. Everyone who moves in civilized circles to-day knows countless intelligent women of irreproachable character who indulge in an occasional cigarette. Yet the Methodist Board of Temperance and Public Morals openly declares that smoking among women is confined to "high society women, prostitutes and flappers with holes in their stockings". The delicacy of the mind which framed this indictment is obvious; but we would suggest that he acquire the habit of smoking at once; it would soothe the acidity of his temperament, assist his vision and make him perhaps a more discreet bar than he is now. The effort to cast the stigma of moral and physical worthlessness on women who smoke will not carry conviction anywhere, save among ignorant fanatics.

The well-known humorist Heywood Broun, is occasionally serious and he certainly was so when he wrote of this manifesto: "There is no reason why the Methodist Board of Public Morals should indulge itself in transvestite lies. Nor can I detect much Christianity in shouting 'prostitute' at millions of respectable women who choose to use cigarettes. I also hope that the belief will not become general that a hole in the stocking makes anyone a moral leper."

As has been said Canadians have something to be thankful for in the moderation of our own restrictions. It is quite certain that anyone who prepared such a broadside on behalf of the United Church of Canada would have his utterances severely blue-pencilled.

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### Wild Threats in Saskatchewan

Threats of secession whenever a certain section has a grievance seem to have become a habit. A copy of a Saskatchewan newspaper, the "Esterhazy Observer" and Pleasant Hills Advertiser, has reached this office which also talks of "betrayals" in connection with Confederation. The trouble this time is over Western natural resources, and the publication states that there is much random talk about "secession" and "annexation" in connection therewith. The latter remedy as a means of securing control of natural resources for the prairie provinces is rather amusing, for in the United States the Washington administration controls all assets of this kind. Judging from the "Observer's" article it is plain that a good many Saskatchewan electors are being educated in the idea that they have been robbed and cheated in this matter of resources by the people of Eastern Canada. The policy of SATURDAY NIGHT has always been favorable to permitting the Western provinces to possess and develop their own natural resources for their local needs as in the Eastern provinces; but the idea that there has been any act of piracy committed by Eastern Canada in retaining control of them so far is nonsense. That the problem should give rise to secession talk is preposterous.

The "Observer" says, "So far as the Western Prairie Provinces are concerned, Confederation was wished on them; they have emerged into the status of Confederation. They have had no voice in the matter, and they have not had the same rights and privileges conferred on them which the original provinces entering Confederation in 1867 insisted that THEY should enjoy."

The facts of the matter are that at the time of Confederation the Western provinces constituted the private fur-trading domain of the Hudson's Bay Company, with a few settlers, chiefly half-breeds, in the vicinity of Winnipeg. These lands were purchased with the money of Eastern Canada in order that the Dominion might keep the Confederation pledge to build a transcontinental railway linking up British Columbia with the East. Many millions were lavished on the development of the territory before real settlement began at all, and at the outset Canada had to send to Iceland for settlers owing to the reluctance of other races to make the experiment in a climate about which ignorance was general. The vast majority of settlers who ultimately did go in received free homesteads and were not thinking of the natural resources at all. They were glad enough to get virgin land gratis, and the idea that there was any covert intention on the part of the Federal Government of Canada to rob them of their just rights is nonsensical. The Western provinces

were not at all in the same position as the original North American colonies who signed the Confederation agreement. They had been self-governing colonies in control of their own resources for decades. In the case of Alberta and Saskatchewan autonomy was not ripe for achievement until as late as 1904, and at that time the founders of the new provinces were quite willing, for convenience sake, to accept federal subsidies as an offset to their natural resources.

No part of Canada is less entitled to charge the Federal government with injustice than the West. Its development originated with the foresight of the East and has always been generously supported. There is no shadow of injustice involved. The question is purely one of expediency. As the Western Provinces have grown in political, social and economic stature it has become more and more clear that it would be the course of wisdom to allow them unfettered complete control of the development of the natural resources within their borders. Generally speaking, Ontario has always favored turning these assets over to them as a free gift, unhampered by conditions, but in Quebec and in the Maritime provinces there are opponents of such a policy unless special conditions are attached. Mr. Bourassa last session endeavored to set up the proposition that Quebec had the right to dictate terms and ear-mark the manner in which the proceeds of Alberta natural resources should be expended. The Maritime provinces feel that everything has been done for the West and nothing for them, and that they have a stake in assets which in earlier days of Confederation they helped to pay for. It will require dispassionate statesmanship to solve the problem and solutions will not be helped by fantastic talk of "betrayals" and threats of secession.

**Poverty Declining**  
POVERTY is decreasing in New York, and a dollar goes further for the relief of destitution than ever before, according to the eighty-third annual report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Some of the causes for decreasing poverty, the report says, are workingmen's compensation, decreased immigration and the ability of the wage-earners to purchase suitable means of living. In his report President Cornelius N. Bliss recites:

"Until recently the work consisted almost entirely of giving temporary relief in cases of very dire need. Families in need of care until they could become self-supporting were either broken up and cared for in institutions, or allowed to drift in the community without adequate care until suffering caused them eventually to break up. The sum total of poverty and despondency was being diminished in an appreciable extent. To-day, however, there is much to encourage social workers and the public which supports this work. The size of the sickness-dependent and poverty groups is less appalling. That is why it is more possible to-day to secure a larger measure of permanent, beneficial results. The dollar expended to-day by the Association counts for more, we believe, in permanent benefits and improvement than ever before in the history of the organization."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Maritime Disunion

Sir: Are you quite fair in your editorial comments entitled "Fraternal Separation Rumors"? Newfoundland with Prince Edward Island is as futile as to compare Saturday Night with any other paper published in Canada. And Naval Staats is different from either of them. All three Maritime provinces of Canada are entities geographically, physical, and to some extent, political, and intellectual, and there is no more reason for uniting them than there is for uniting, say Peel and Halton counties, not so much. The boundaries of the latter are maintained and were established for convenience of administration. The same has happened in the Maritimes where all three provinces were once one unit. The separate governments were set up as necessary and convenient. How many people in Ontario know this? And yet, how often the impossible is advised by the stolen and written word of outsiders, and even ill-informed Easterners. These separate provinces were carved out of one, because the Almighty decreed that Northumberland Strait and the Bay of Fundy should remain wet.

As to annexation to the States there is no feeling for it in these provinces. They are not talking even about "Statute and Nationalism" that we hear so much of in Toronto and the "Manitoba Free Press." They are not thinking of secession from Canada either. But they are thinking about their shipowner revisions, their diminishing trade, and their expropriated sons and daughters, and are hoping that reputable people and papers elsewhere in Canada will take the pains to inform themselves before expressing opinions upon so important a matter. The Duncan report may help to clear the way to a better understanding of conditions in the oldest provinces of what is now called Canada, whose people are neither dull nor indolent, as witness their present achievements in the more favorable conditions of other lands. Their past speaks for itself.

Yours etc.,

MacNAB



COMMENDATORE MARCONI

The Inventor of wireless transmission. While the world is full of rumors of new and marvellous developments in radio communication, it is said that he is asking the Vatican to free him from his marriage to the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of Baron Inchiquin, which took place in 1908 and was dissolved by the court of Trieste in 1924.



THE WAR MEMORIAL ARCH, ROYAL CANADIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON, ONT.  
This beautiful monument to the graduates of the R.C.M.C. who fell in the great war was designed by the eminent Canadian architect, John M. Lyle. It is entirely original in treatment and is regarded by many as the most pure and beautiful structure of its kind in America.

—Photo by Courtesy of Canadian National Railways

### The Diverting Game of Lawn Bowling

By F. D. Reville

THE first authentic reference to bowling is when Balaam addressed himself to a jack.

It will be recalled that the jack refused to move, after several valiant efforts on the part of the prophet, and there are many running shot artists of the present day who are ready to affirm that the same breed of jack is still in existence.

Coming down to a later date we find that bowling is the oldest British pastime, next to archery.

The last named diversion is always associated with the feat of William Tell, who is supposed to have shot an apple off the head of his son, but it has always been our impression that swallowing his own Adam's apple was about as far as he got in the matter of the fruit portion of the alleged performance. In the early Victorian era, also, there were archery parties when those guests who failed to get behind some neighboring tree used to sorrowfully pick arrows out of their anatomy while the untouched target was taken away in perfectly sound condition for use on the next occasion. That was the last gasp of archery, albeit people still exist who are adepts at drawing the long bow, and the archery of a woman's glance is yet a potent factor the world around. Cupid also continues to use the bow and arrow, but with what radio and other countless modern conveniences his armory is now hopelessly outclassed.

A BRITISH writer of 1190 speaks of "Jactus Lapidum" as a popular sport. This undoubtedly referred to bowling with lapidum for round stones, and jactus as the Latin for jack. In a rare manuscript, also, of the thirteenth century, there is a picture of three men on a green, with a bowl at rest in front of a jack, and one of the players in an attitude of delivering a chaser. Such was the popularity of the game that it threatened the more serious business of archery, and Edward III and Richard II barred it as a pastime. They had probably had an eight end made on them the day before they signed the edict. Charles I, on the other hand, was an enthusiastic bowler, and the signboard of a wayside inn, with a green alongside, situated near Goring Heath, Surrey, long bore a picture of that monarch with a couplet underneath reciting that His Majesty "Drank from the bowl and bowled for what he drank."

There were no O. T. A. or kindred acts in those enlightened days.

Biased people have always existed, but biased bowls did not appear until the sixteenth century, and one William Shakespeare who seemed to touch on everything, in Richard II, Act III, scene 4, causes the Queen to remonstrate with one of her ladies who had suggested a game of bowls to relieve her ennui.

"Twill make me feel the world is full of rubs and that my fortune runs against the bias."

This shows us that women played the game in those days, and even then had the habit of extracting comfort from drawing on the long green.

Everybody knows that Sir Francis Drake was playing a game of bowls on Plymouth Hoe when the Spanish Armada was sighted beating up the Channel and that he continued the game to the finish. The chances are that he was plastering some hated rival and that his third man was even then measuring for a seventh shot. However that may be, he afterwards made some running shots at the invaders which sank their hopes, as well as their ships, with whatever kitties the latter had on board.

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ONE beauty about the game is that the bowls are ever visible to the naked eye. When it comes to golf the ball is always hiding in some rut, or behind a tuft of grass, while the player and his unfortunate partner parade up and down like a couple of caged hyenas.

There is nothing like that about a lawn bowl.

It is within view all the time, omnipresent, round and tangible. Sometimes a bowl is said to be lost, but that is a mere figure of speech indicating that the player has run it into the next township, or else onto a rink three greens away.

Of course bowls cannot be slipped into pockets like golf balls, for the bulge, these days, would be apt to land many excellent citizens in gaol.

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THE lead is the man who is supposed to put both bowls so close to the kitty that a whispering breeze would have a hard job to squeeze through. When he has done that—if he ever does do it—he falls back and watches the others maul his handiwork. If his deliverance ever comes short or is too long, he is greeted with a fusilade

WE WERE playing in a tournament once—the only time the experiment was ever allowed—and on the adjacent green there was a spick and span quartette, from Slickville, drawn against a homespun four, from Calves Corners. The spick and spannies each wore white canvas shoes, duck pants, fluffy lingerie, blue braces, whose buckles glinted in the sun; peacock ties and soft white hats. If concerted appearance could have done the trick they should have walked off with every prize on display in a store window up town.

The Calvesvillians came as an assorted lot. The lead was a tall old man of some seventy-five summers. He wore carpet slippers of the vintage of the late Queen Anne, a pair of unknees trousers kept in perilous place by a half section of brace, a flannel shirt, a hat so much felt that it had no shape at all, and a tie left at home; at any rate it wasn't on his person. The second man was attired in white wing habiliments, the blue anchors on his shirt scrapping with some red spots on yellow tie. The third player was a cleric, garbed in the severe dress of his calling; when he took hold of the end and directed the game he kneeled among the bowls in an attitude of supplication. The skip had so much rotundity of person that it was a constant marvel as to how he ever got his arm round the circumference. He reminded us of the stout man who went into bat during a cricket match, on a village green. His advent obscured all view of the wickets and when the bowler said to the Umpire, "Ow about this 'Orace?" "Well," replied 'Orace, "I'll be this here way. If yer 'ts 'im in front it'll be leg before, and if yer 'ts 'im behin' it'll be a woxide." Said skip wore trousers about but not quite the height of a modern flapper's skirt, with a red scarf to keep them in place, a boiled shirt, a mauve tie, and a fore and aft cap.

Many were the quiet gibes which passed between the Slickites such as "Look out for the hurs"; "Where's the milking stool?"; "Just like getting a piece of deep apple pie with cream all over it," and so forth.

When the smoke had cleared away it was a piece of lemon pie that the Slick ones had been handed on a score platter of 28 to 3, and the cleric, who had taken a great fancy to us because of our pious appearance, remarked in soft accents, "I think, don't you know, that I will turn the score in as 19-18."

However, the Slickville brand is not often encountered among bowlers who are just about one hundred percent all wool and a yard wide—sometimes more than that from the jack.

One other thing which is a great advantage about lawn bowling is the fact that it can be played at night. Like another game we've been told of, in which a kitty also figures,

### "The Modern Baby"

By a Grandfather

BABY is crying both loudly and long.

But this, we are told, means nothing that's wrong.

No one must run to see why he cries.

For in "regular regime" his one safety lies.

One hour's crying in hours twenty-four.

It is the dictum of Doctor well versed in childlore.

He must never be patted and rocked on one's arm.

For this is to work him incredible harm.

"Leave him to Nature," the modernists cry,

And never on soothing or petting rely.

Feed him and wash him, then let him alone.

And then he'll be perfect, when he's fully grown.

How different the days in the now long-ago,

When our babies were tiny and we watched them grow.

When she heard baby crying, how Mother then ran,

And Father was anxious although he was man.

The whole house-hold listened as they heard Mother's song,

And her feet move in measure, now short and now long.

Hush! you'll wake up the baby, was the oft uttered word,

And all were subdued, nor was e'en a voice heard.

A night without shudder for both Mother and Dad.

Was often the rule when dear baby was bad.

But what did it matter? We loved him so well.

Even if we were tired more than mere words could tell.

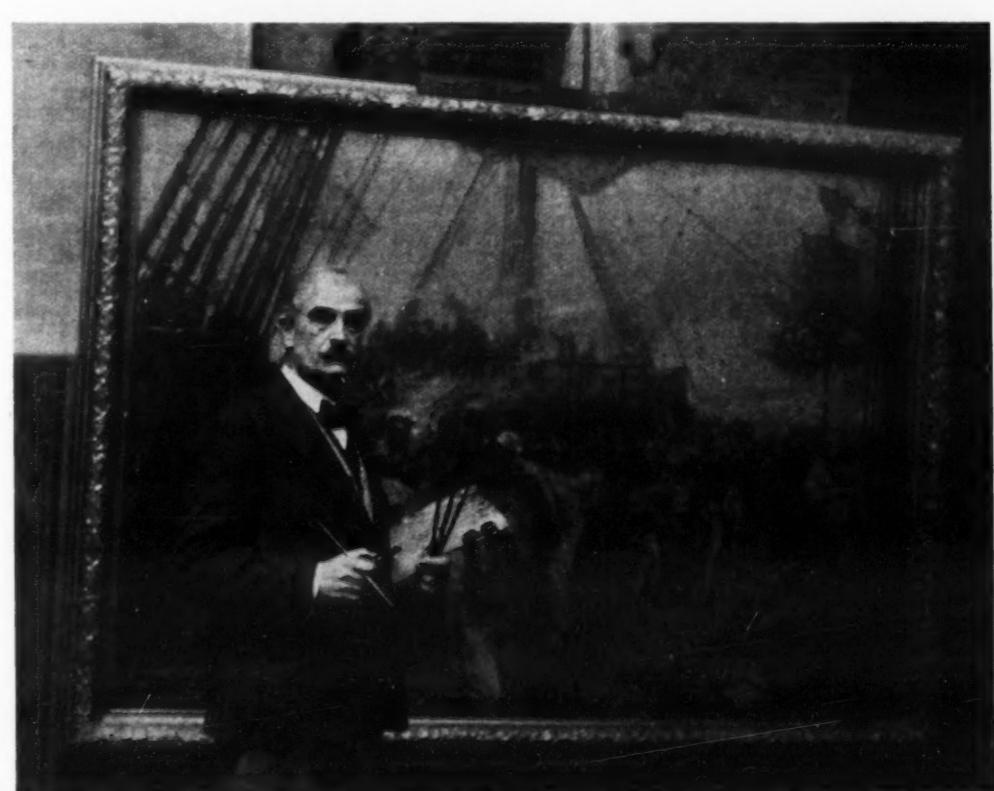
To-day's rules are wiser we are told to believe.

But I wonder if Mothers sometimes do not grieve,

And sleep in their hearts the departure regret.

Of those days when a baby was both Idol and Pet.

—George P. Woolcombe.



DESIGNER OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' CHRISTMAS CARD  
The well-known British painter, Bernard Cribble, in his studio at Hampstead, working on a picture which was exhibited at Wembley. The card he designed for the Prince of Wales was entitled "A Royal Midshipman."

December 25, 1926

## SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

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**THE HOME OF  
"SATURDAY NIGHT"  
"The Paper Worth While"**

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**CONSOLIDATED PRESS, LIMITED**  
CORNER RICHMOND & SHEPPARD STREETS  
**TORONTO 2, CANADA**

MONTREAL • 171 St. James Street  
WINNIPEG • 204 Bank Bldg., Portage Ave.  
NEW YORK • Room 506, 565 Fifth Avenue  
CHICAGO • Hartford Bldg., 8 South Dearborn  
LONDON • 10 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.  
MILLER MCKNIGHT, BUSINESS MANAGER

Subscriptions to points in Canada, Newfoundland, \$4.00;  
Great Britain, U.S.A., and Mexico, \$7.00; Single  
Copies 10 cts.; All other countries \$10.00.

Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1926, at the  
post office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of  
March 3, 1879.

**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS**

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Volume 42, No. 6. Whole No. 1763

## Is There a Santa Claus?

Originally Printed in the New York Sun on Sept.  
21st, 1897, When It Was Edited by the Late

Charles A. Dana

WE TAKE pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of "The Sun":

"Dear Editor—I am eight years old.

"Some of my little friends say there is no SANTA CLAUS.

"Papa says 'If you see it in THE SUN it's so'."

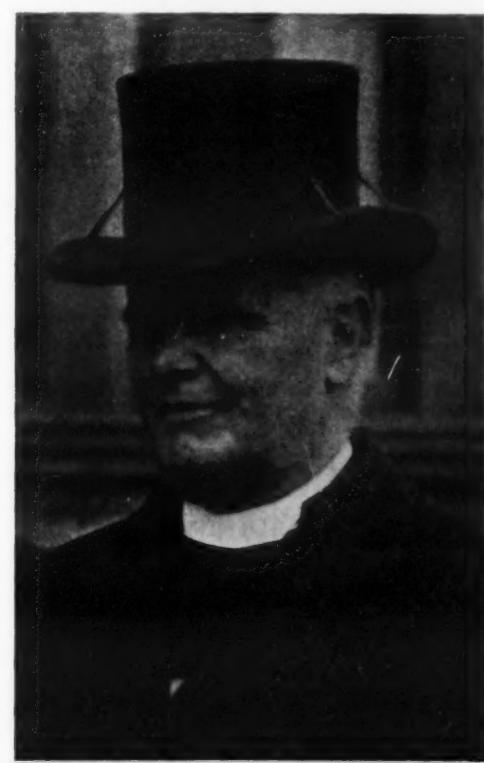
"Please tell me the truth, is there a SANTA CLAUS?"

VIRGINIA O'HANLON,  
115 West Ninety-fifth Street."

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no SANTA CLAUS! It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in SANTA CLAUS! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas eve to catch SANTA CLAUS, but even if they did not see SANTA CLAUS coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees SANTA CLAUS, but that is no sign that there is no SANTA CLAUS.



FUTURE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY  
An official announcement of the Archibishop of Canterbury's resignation is expected at the latest, early in the New Year. The Archibishop is reported to be ill and is himself understood to feel that his strength is not equal to continue much longer the arduous duties which the primacy entails. At the present moment opinion strongly favors the chances of the Bishop of Durham, Dr. Hensley Henson, undoubtedly one of the greatest forces in the Church.



H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE AT RIDEAU HALL, OTTAWA.  
Seated (left to right) His Excellency Lord Willingdon, H.R.H. Prince George, Lady Willingdon, and Hon. Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Standing, Viscount Hardinge, Mrs. Willis O'Connor, Mr. R. B. Osborne, Mrs. Humphrey Snow, Lieut. Halsey, Col. Humphrey Snow, Miss Isobel Cockshutt, Capt. Price-Davis, Miss Margaret Cockshutt, Capt. Jervis, Mrs. R. B. Osborne and Major Willis O'Connor.

—Photo by John Davis, Ottawa.

The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No SANTA CLAUS! Thank God! he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.

## The Passing Show

## TRIOLET

I'm glad I forgot  
That I shouldn't have kissed her!  
I'm glad I forgot,—  
For, lucky my lot,  
She also forgot.

I was wed to her sister—  
I'm glad I forgot  
That I shouldn't have kissed her!

They say, too, that gentlemen prefer blinds.

The customer had been sawing away at the steels, but without avail.

"Waiter?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"I ordered club steak."

"Why, yes, sir?"

"You heard me say 'club steak'?"

"Of course, sir."

"Oh, I was afraid you had heard only the first word."

\* \* \*

The gratifying result of the Imperial Conference, according to Punch, is that Great Britain remains within the Empire.

\* \* \*

A New York millionaire has endowed a college to educate for marriage. Surely it doesn't take that long to learn how to operate a can-opener.

\* \* \*

## OUR BED-TIME STORY.

Her husband had given her a car for Christmas and it was the pride of her life. A handsome little run-about, spick-and-span and its polish gleaming with a high-finish. She vowed she would always keep it so and every time a spot of dust got on it, she nearly threw a fit. Out would come a rag and the offending spot would soon shine even brighter than it had originally.

When she left the car parked outside the department store she gave a look back at it that was filled with pride and delight. It looked as perfect as it had when it had first come from the dealer's, not a mark, not a scratch nor a spot of dust to mar its beauty.

Half an hour later when she came out of the store and was about to get into the car, she stopped suddenly and uttered a cry of great anger. She looked about with determination for a policeman and observed one near by.

"Officer," she exclaimed indignantly, on going up to him. "I wish to register a complaint. Some vandal has been marking up my car!"

"I don't see anything," said the policeman.

"You don't?" cried the fair one. "Look at that chalk mark on the wheel!"

\* \* \*

The time is rapidly approaching when everyone will take his liquor straight from the government stores.

\* \* \*

New York, it is said, will be drier this New Year's than last. The word "dry", of course, being used in the same relative sense one would use it in saying that one ocean is drier than another.

\* \* \*

The reason a lot of these modern chaps get away with the pictures they paint is that they are artists at that sort of thing.

\* \* \*

All the members of the department of political economy of the University of Columbia have united in a statement that it would be sound economic and international policy for the United States to reduce, if not cancel the war-debts.

Nevertheless, it is a good idea.

\* \* \*

Some men are musicians and others play the xylophone.

\* \* \*

Those who were hoping that the pun was on the wane were brought sharply up the other day when the London



## Jazz Bloomers

To slip on over your silk bloomers. The new, stylish outer-underwear for winter comfort. You can knit them yourself. Use MONARCH "FLOSS" YARN. They are snug fitting, stylish, providing warmth without weight. Inquire at your local dealer's for printed knitting instructions issued by the makers of

## MONARCH KNITTING YARNS

also Hosiery, Knitted Outerwear  
and Radiant Lingerie

## Co-operation with Executors

When called upon to act as executor of an estate you will find it to your advantage to secure the co-operation of the trust service of a modern Trust Company.

Such co-operation supplements the work of the executor but does not supplant it. Executors who are utilized because of absence, illness or other reasons, to devote the necessary time from their business, are cordially invited to consult with the officers of this Company as to the various ways in which a Trust Company may supplement their work, relieving them of burdensome duty, and protecting the interests of the estate.

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BRANTFORD TORONTO CALGARY

JAMES J. WARREN President E. B. STOCKDALE General Manager

84

## For Head Inn

(Formerly The Clifton Inn)  
NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

Built on plan of old English inn. Beautiful sunlit rooms, spacious lounge, room, open terraces, all with view of Falls. Fifty rooms mostly with tiled baths, all with running water. Meals à la carte. European plan. Folders mailed upon request.

HOWARD A. FOX, Proprietor.

## BERMUDA

Tired of Northern Winters? Then visit Bermuda—ideal for a winter vacation—only 48 hours from New York. Average temperature 60° to 70°. Two sail weekly on the fine transatlantic liners.

S.S. Fort Victoria  
S.S. Fort St. George  
under contract with the Bermuda Government.

FURNESS  
BERMUDA LINE  
34 Whitehall St., New York City  
or any local tourist agent



THE pre-Christmas seance of Parliament was wound up with a most unseemly haste, the government giving the House of Commons no opportunity to react on its good humor and putting through adjournment on the afternoon of the fourth day. A number of hearts won't have been gladdened for the yuletide season had the Prime Minister been content to stay in the House at other hours, for then some thirty-three divorce bills could have been passed and submitted to the deputy Governor-General for the royal assent. These bills have gone through the Senate and required only the formality of being read in the Commons, but the government was not disposed to trifl with its good fortune in getting through the address of acceptance of the speech from the throne and the supply bill, and early in the afternoon of Wednesday Mr. King moved the adjournment till February 8. However, although there may be private disappointment over the precipitateness of the adjournment, there is reason for public rejoicing. The debate on the address lasted only two days, whereas for several previous sessions it was prolonged for weeks. This brevity is taken as an indication of a disposition to time-saving in the entire work of the session, and it is now suggested that prorogation may come in April. The Prime Minister promised the Commons at adjournment that the government would have its legislation ready for submission at the re-assembling of parliament in February, and except for the matter of maritime relief there is little of a contentious nature in prospect. Little inclination to quarrel with the ministry was displayed in the two days of debate last week. Mr. Guthrie, Opposition House leader and chief critic of the ministry, was anxious only in respect of the decisions of the Imperial Conference. He saw in them the abrogation of the B. N. A. Act, especially in the matter of the guarantees of the rights of minorities under the agreement of Confederation, and he held before the French representatives of Quebec the possibility of some government of the future abolishing their language and their schools, and offered the prediction that the leader of the French province, Mr. Lapointe, would not allow the declarations of the conference to pass the House in their present form. It was regarded as significant that the Prime Minister refrained from any reply to Mr. Guthrie's observations on this score, and notwithstanding Mr. Lapointe's assurance that there was no occasion to worry about the sentiments of his province it was rumored along the corridors that the French members are by no means of an easy mind as to the meaning of the new charter of liberty for the Dominions. Opportunity for a full dress debate on the report of the conference is to be provided by the government later in the session.

MR. GUTHRIE favorably impressed the House, and particularly his followers with his first performance as Opposition leader. He did not go out of his way to find cause for complaint against the government, and apart from viewing with some alarm the declaration of the Imperial Conference and deplored the trade results to Canada from the commercial agreements executed by the ministry, he had little criticism to offer. His speech was acclaimed for its dignity and good humor and was in marked contrast to the severe strictness with which his predecessor was wont to assail the Premier and his cabinet. It seemed unfortunate, in the circumstances, that there should have been something in the nature of disloyalty in the Conservative ranks. This was shown by two of the English members from Montreal, who disagreed with their leader's views. After Mr. Guthrie had registered a protest against the establishment of the practice of making the speakership a permanent appointment R. S. White, of Mount Royal, got up and endorsed the nomination of Mr. Lemire for re-election, and when the Opposition leader had voted his amendment regarding the safety of the rights of minorities under the Imperial Conference declaration, C. H. Cahan, of St. Lawrence-St. George, arose and pronounced the declaration to be meaningless. The lobbies and corridors heard not a little caustic comment on this defection at the outset of the session.

THE sixty-four million dollar supply bill went through as if it had been a vote of so many cents, the only objection being the annual protest of Woodsworth of Winnipeg against appropriation for cadet training. The bill covered all unauthorized main estimates for the balance of the financial year, the remainder having been sanctioned by interim supply bills last session and by Governor-General's warrants. Despite the criticisms of expenditures on warrants during the life of the Meighen ministry last summer voiced during the election campaign by Mr. King, these outlays were not questioned when the supply bill was under consideration. The Prime Minister told the House that unless it chose to regularize them, none of the acts of the Conservative government could be regarded as legal, but when Mr. Cahan challenged him to ask for a ruling from the Supreme Court in the matter he took no notice. Supplementary estimates for the current year amounting to some seven million dollars will be presented after parliament re-assembles.

FREE from Parliament, the cabinet at the week end took up the task of distributing Christmas presents to its friends, and although these are not to be opened until shortly before Christmas eve, it is understood that a new lieutenant-governor has been appointed for Ontario and two or three Senate vacancies filled. The lieutenant-governorship, it seems, is going to W. D. Ross of Toronto, a wealthy friend of the Prime Minister and a well-known business man. He is a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia and of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and was at one time general manager of the Metropolitan Bank. Rt. Hon. George P. Graham goes from the chairmanship of the Tariff Advisory Board to the comfort and sanctuary of the Senate, although the government has not yet decided on his successor on the tariff body. W. H. McGuire of Toronto, president of the Ontario Club, gets the other Ontario vacancy in the Red Chamber, while Donat Raymond, president of the Windsor Hotel Company, Montreal, is accorded one of the Quebec seats. The chairmanship of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission has yet to be filled and may go to E. M.

Macdonald, former Minister of National Defence. Mr. King has been good-humoredly twitted about the absence of any suggestion this session for the reform of the Senate, but apparently is content to ignore the jibes. At the prevailing rate of mortality among the elder statesmen it will not be long before the Upper House is reformed by natural processes in a manner best suited to his needs, and nothing more is likely to be heard from the Prime Minister about amendments to the B. N. A. Act to curtail its authority. The passing of a very few more Tory Senators will give the government control of the chamber.

TWO important applications affecting the interests of Canadian producers and consumers were before government commissions within the week. The first was a request from the provinces of Ontario and Alberta to the Railway Commission for an early hearing of the case of freight rates on Alberta coal coming to Central Canada. The commission has denied the application, declining to interrupt the general rates inquiry now proceeding. Perhaps it would be going too far to suggest that it took a cue from the Government for this decision, but the attitude of the ministry seemed to be indicated by Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways, in the House of Commons, when he advised a western member that he could see no justification for any interference by the cabinet in the work of the commission. The Minister evidently forgot that a precedent for such interference was established in September, 1925, when the commission was directed by the government to remove from the general inquiry the application for Crow's Nest rates on westbound traffic and when this desire was met by an order granting the application. The coal rates case is not to be dealt with outside the general investigation, apparently, unless a fuel shortage occurs, although Premier Ferguson has intimated that he is not disposed to let the matter drop, but will renew the application for an early hearing. The other application was that of fruit and vegetable growers to the Tariff Board for increased tariff protection against competition from the United States. There was considerable variation in the views of various spokesmen for the producers as to the measures of protection the several branches of the industry required, but their demand may be roughly summarized as one for a more effective anti-dumping law applicable not only during the producing season in Canada but in advance of it in the case of certain fruits and vegetables. After it came into office in '25 the Meighen administration restored the anti-dumping regulations against foreign fruits and vegetables by order-in-council, but the producers are not satisfied with the extent of the protection thus afforded. They are not so much concerned with the regular tariff duties as with the enactment of legislation under which the government can place arbitrary valuations as a basis of duty on imported produce during the seasons that such imports are calculated to compete with home production in the domestic market. Some of the producers would have the restrictions apply for several weeks prior to the entry of Canadian produce on the market, arguing that the imported goods satiates the consumer's appetite early in the season. The Tariff Board will make a report to the government on the application, and the result will be known when next year's budget is presented. It is suggested in advance, however, that the government's repeated professions of concern for the interests of the consumer preclude the possibility of early legislation favoring the producer.

THE provisional committee of Conservative Senators and members of the Commons charged with preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming national convention has decided on the formation of a permanent committee to complete the work. This committee is to consist of twenty-seven men and eleven women, being seven men and two women from both Ontario and Quebec, one man and one woman from Prince Edward Island, and two men and one woman from each of the other provinces. The entire responsibility for organizing the convention is to rest with the committee, the personnel of which is not yet completed. Out of courtesy to their temporary leader, Conservative members of Parliament have refrained from any very general discussion as to prospective leaders, but confidential conversations on the subject have taken place in which three names predominated, those of R. B. Bennett, Howard Ferguson and Sir Henry Drayton. Ottawa seems now to be favored over Winnipeg as the meeting place for the convention.

IT BECOMES increasingly evident that the report of the Duncan commission on maritime claims is to be a source of trouble for the government. The commission placed the stamp of its approval on practically every demand of the eastern provinces. One gathers from the language of the report that the mariners had only to go before the commission and state an alleged grievance and indicate the nature of the relief desired in order to have a recommendation written in their own terms. If the commission kept in mind the matter of the cost of the rest of the country of satisfying the demands of the seaboard provinces it did not feel it necessary to dwell upon it in the document it placed in the hands of the government. The officers of the maritime members of the Commons read the report the better pleased they are. Before legislation to implement the recommendations of the commission is introduced, however, there will be opportunity for a calculation of the cost, which calculation may persuade the government that the Duncan commission did not go as thoroughly into the subject of its investigation as it might profitably have done. Nevertheless, the report already has had one agreeable result in introducing to parliament a young member from the Maritimes who has potentialities for progress and usefulness in public life. He is William Gordon Ernst, a youthful lawyer of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, who defeated William Duff in Lunenburg in the recent elections. No new member in years has made a more favorable impression on the House of Commons in a maiden speech. When he heard him on the hustings last summer Mr. Meighen predicted a bright career for Mr. Ernst, and the prediction would seem to have been well founded. He is a Rhodes scholar.

## THE JENKINS' ART GALLERIES

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Not a bit of bother to the Hygeol cleansing method. As soon as you rise, slip the artificial teeth into a tumbler containing a solution of one part Hygeol to three parts of water. Just leave them in it while you dress. Then remove, rinse and wipe them. And there you are! Spotless, gleaming, germ-free teeth. Food particles and grease film gone. And the gold parts as brightly polished as the day they left the dentist's hands.

Men and women who are able to sleep without their teeth may cleanse them overnight with a much milder solution—half a teaspoonful to a glass of water being sufficient. The same HYGEOL and water solution may be used for several days, if kept away from the light.

Many people will wish to immerse the teeth in a Hygeol solution, while undressing, to ensure an antiseptically clean mouth for the night. For men who smoke a lot, this is especially advisable. Rinse and re-insert the plates when ready to retire.

There is no safer home antiseptic than Wampole's HYGEOL. There is no better medium for treating cuts, wounds and abrasions. Medical authorities recommend it as a most effective mouth wash. It has a markedly curative effect on boils, pimples and all manner of skin eruptions.

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Once you thoroughly know Wampole's Hygeol, you will not want to be without it. That is why we are prepared to send you a generous sample of this marvelous hygienic product. Just fill in your name and address on the attached coupon and mail it. We will send you the sample bottle of HYGEOL, by return mail and with it, a little booklet explaining in detail the many matters of personal hygiene which Hygeol accomplishes as thoroughly as it cleans artificial teeth.

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Send me without obligation, free sample bottle  
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### NO WINTER IN FLORIDA

For those who wish to escape the rigors of Canadian winter there is no district more attractive than Florida, famous for its many beautiful tourist resorts. There, every summer sport may be enjoyed, including golfing, yachting, swimming, finest deep sea fishing and other outdoor pastimes. Its noted climate and wonderful sunshine is especially beneficial to those not enjoying robust health.

Winter tourist fares are now in effect to Florida and Gulf destinations good for stopover at all important points, with final return limit May 31 or June 15, 1927, depending on the destination. There is also the privilege of optional route via Detroit or Buffalo, and through sleeping car service is available from both these points to Jacksonville, West Palm Beach, Miami, St. Petersburg and Tampa. Connection with this service is conveniently made via Canadian Pacific.

Canadian Pacific Agents will gladly furnish all information and arrange your itinerary upon request.

**PACK YOUR BAG FOR FLORIDA**  
Wouldn't you like a gallop along palm-shaded bridle paths by the ocean? Wouldn't you like to spend your winter where it is glorious summer all the time? Then pack your bags for Florida. A short train journey and you're in a land where summertime sports and pleasures are at their best all winter long—where hospitality is the keynote.

Or perhaps you prefer the Gulf Coast. From Pensacola to the Mexican border hundreds of comfortable and picturesque resorts will help to make your winter holiday in the South a pleasant one. No matter where you stay everything possible will be done to make your visit one to be remembered. Winter tourist fares with long limit and stop over privileges are now effective. You have choice of gateways and variable routes when you travel "National."

Any Canadian National Railways Agent will gladly supply you with full information, resort rates, fares and literature.



## The Martyrdom of Wearing Full Dress

Why is it so many men refuse point blank to get into evening dress. Nine times out of ten it's because their dress shirts are uncomfortable — due to improper laundering.

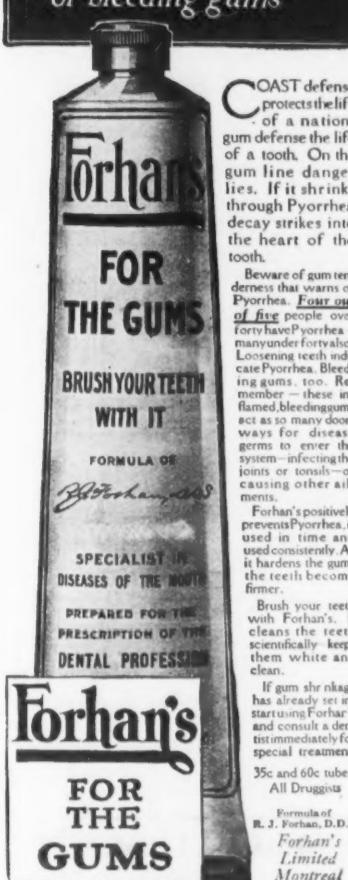
Phone us and do away with laundry troubles. We have special equipment for handling dress shirts perfectly.

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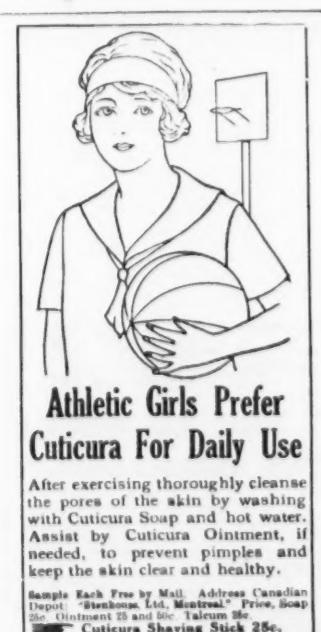
December 25, 1926

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

5

**Science proves the danger of bleeding gums**

Literature from J. E. Parker, General Agent, Ocean Traffic, C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto. Personal service if desired.



JOHN SLOAN GORDON, A.R.C.A.  
From a picture taken in his studio while at work on a portrait of the late General Sir Edward Morrison, an old friend of his.

### John Sloan Gordon, A.R.C.A. Principal of Hamilton Art School and Teacher of Many Artistic Celebrities

Few personalities in the field of Canadian Art so interesting, genial and human as John Sloan Gordon, O. S. A. (1899), A. R. C. A. (1924), Director of the Art Department of the Technical and Art School, Hamilton, Ont. A big, robust, witty Scottish Canadian, he is much beloved by his fellow townsmen, and by his abilities as an instructor he has spread the name of Canada far afield. A goodly number of the most famous illustrators in the New York publishing field were originally started in the path of art by him. To know him is to catch the infection for art, and the charm and gusto of his conversation has been depicted by his friend, William Mulliss, Managing Editor of the Hamilton "Spectator" in the following couplets entitled "Protean John":

My friend of many changing mood,  
You find in one the breed of brood—  
And then again with glee you see,  
The wit, the laugh, the comedy;  
And yet once more resentment keen  
At fancied wrong or action mean.  
The fires blaze hot, then cold as stone.  
Now laugh, now threat, now sigh, now groan.  
And all within the briefest span  
Ere I can sense or even scan.  
But, after all, when mood is past,  
You are the friend—true, real and fast.

Below are given some autobiographical notes, highly characteristic of Gordon, but it should be added that since his return from Paris in 1896 Gordon has been the leading representative in this country of the original Impressionist school of painting. He brought with him from abroad certain scintillating canvases which represented what was then a new outlook for painters in this country. He was the first Canadian artist to apply color to canvas in points instead of sweeping brush strokes—to use the class of technique, termed "Pointillism" in Europe. The aim of this process was primarily to express light with all its sparkle and vibration, after the manner of Claude Monet, Pissaro, Le Sidanier, Sisley and others. "Old Mill, Brantford", purchased for the Canadian National Gallery at Ottawa in 1909 is a typical example of his work. His preference is for evening subjects and his pictures, "Dundurn Castle, Hamilton" and "Nocturne Verte" are marked by subtle gradations of twilight tones that fuse together poetically. Mr. Gordon has also worked frequently in water color, and his work is direct and spontaneous in style. One reason why he is beloved is that he has aided many promising students not merely by precept but financially at some sacrifice to himself.

It was chiefly because of his international fame as an instructor that he was asked to provide some biographical details for publication in SATURDAY NIGHT and the request evoked the following characteristic reply:

"Dear J.—To write about oneself and do it with anything like modesty is a rather severe task, but as I have no modesty and as some people say no morals either, here goes."

"I was born on the 8th of July, 1868, in the City of Brantford, Ont., and there was nothing particularly outstanding in this except that the local band was playing in the park at the time. I do not remember hearing it and I have doubts as to anyone else in a radius of two or three blocks hearing it if those friends and relatives in attendance on that occasion could be believed. At the age of nine months, being of a roving disposition, I persuaded my parents to migrate to Hamilton and after seeing my extensive wardrobe carefully packed in a shoe box placed on the hay rack with the few household trifles he longing to my father and mother, departed on April the 5th, 1869 and after an uneventful journey of 25 miles, arrived safely at our destination.

"My early years in Hamilton were passed in much the same manner as that of other great artistic geniuses (copy early life of Michael Angelo-Rembrandt Leonardo de Vinci for local color). After having my temperamental impulses somewhat dry cleaned particularly on a certain part of my trousers which in sedentary occupations wears the quickest, I burst into the realm of Art through a Rail-way office where the amount of leisure at my disposal gave me some opportunity to exercise my latent talents for drawing although it did not lead very rapidly to any advancement towards the Presidency of the Company.

After three years in the Railway office I became convinced that the business of Transportation did not provide the opportunities I was looking for and I may say that my employer, the Secretary of the Company, must have had some inkling of the fact too, for a request for an increase in salary was met with the suggestion that perhaps my peculiar energies could be utilized to better advantage elsewhere. I therefore tendered my resignation which was accepted with the most cordial expressions on the part of that official.

"An opening occurring in the Artist Room of the Howell Litho Co. of this City provided the first step towards the accomplishment of what has since been my life work. Artists in lithographic houses in those days were not the pampered creatures known to the present generation. Considerable of our time was spent mixing ink for the master Lithographs, running the varnishing machine and just sufficient floor-sweeping and general cleaning up to break the monotony.

"After four years of this life which viewed from the fifty-eighth mile post, was fairly profitable as experience, and with youth not altogether cheerless, I decided to try my luck as a free lance and after a year or so of drawing advertisements and illustrations for the Press I gathered sufficient money to enable me with the assistance of some generous relations in Scotland to put in about two years in Paris.

"Arriving in the spring of 1895 I immediately enrolled in the Julian Academy under the guidance of Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens and became associated with a group of students, many of whom have since become famous, such as Barlow, Keifer and H. O. Tanner. These old friends I spent last summer with at Etaples, Pas de Calais, and found them just as they were in our student days.

"During the year of 1896 Trist, Wood and myself launched a little magazine called the 'Quarter Latin' which ran about two years and a half and is now quite frequently sought in lists of book rarities. Barlow, Luis Mora, Blumenstein, Tanner, Lester, Ralph, Chas. Pears, and Wm. Shakespeare produced drawings, while names now well known in the realms of literature contributed fiction, essays and verse. At this time I was also contributing drawings to the 'Gentleman' of London and the Boston 'Herald' and New York 'Tribune' doing the Czar's visit to Paris in 1896 on the occasion of the opening of the Port Alexandre III for the 'Herald'.

"In the winter of 1896 I returned to Canada where I received my first commission for work from the SATURDAY NIGHT, illustrating a story for the Christmas number of that paper for 1897 and continued to work for their Christmas issues until they were discontinued; also worked for the 'Christmas Globe', 'Canadian Magazine', and did illustrations of a decorative character for Chas. Scribner's Sons of New York.

"About 1898 feeling that the Art Instruction given at the Hamilton Art School was somewhat inadequate to meet the demands of an ambitious circle with the assistance of a couple of gentlemen helped to establish the Hamilton Art League where those anxious to improve themselves in drawing and painting worked along the lines followed by the French scholars. Eventually, Mr. Neyland, who had been appointed to manage the Hamilton Art School suggested a joining of forces and I was asked to take over the Classes in Advanced Drawing and on the retirement of Mr. Neyland in 1900 and the taking over of the School by the local Board of Education, was given charge of the School and have devoted the greater part of my time to this work ever since. Before and during the time I have been connected with the Art School it has been my good fortune to have had many brilliant pupils most of whom have found their life work in the United States or Britain. Amongst them are Arthur Crisp, painter and designer; Arthur William Brown, well known illustrator; B. Cory Kilvert, humorous artist for many years associated with 'Life', all of New York; Albert H. Robinson, R. C. A., one of the outstanding Canadian artists now of Montreal; Grace Patterson, now Mrs. White of Gaston, Scotland, a scholarship winner for two years at the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia and a constant exhibitor at the Royal Scots Academy, Edinburgh; and Paul Denville, Architect and Mural Painter of Philadelphia. There are many others, but these will suffice. I take no credit for their success other than as one of them has said, they 'got a good foundation and nothing that they learned with me were they ever required to unlearn.' On the other hand I had excellent material to work with."

"If I had only been able to judge the ability of a horse to go the distance as well as I have been the abilities of my students I could have been a millionaire."



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WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

Who will be seen at the Princess Theatre next week in "The Squaw Man," inaugurating the theatre's new policy of presenting Dramatic Stars at popular prices.

**Percy Haswell** Last week the Vaughan Glaser Players presented "Young Miss" as their guest star. Miss Haswell needs no introduction to Toronto audiences who remember her from the days when her stock company was a fixture here. The play which marked her brief return to Toronto was "Young Miss," the interesting fact about which is that it was written by Miss Georgia Haswell Fawcett, who is the daughter of Miss Haswell and George Fawcett, the well-known stage and screen star.

The setting of "Young Miss" is a small Virginia town, and its central character is Alice May Jackson Ruthsford, who just cannot help marrying men to reform them. When the play opens she is in distress over her third husband, a very likable fellow, but one who drinks too much and spends all their money in foolish speculations. The return of her daughter, Sally, from college creates a new situation. Sally is the opposite of her mother, modern, vigorous and unconventional, and she persuades Alice to divorce the husband and send him away. No sooner is the mother free again than she begins to contemplate a fourth matrimonial adventure, and there is considerable mystery concerning the identity of the new lesser half who turns out to be the reformed third husband.

It is a rather light play, but its characters are interesting and its situations diverting. One feels, however, that the young authoress has not taken full advantage of her material. The lines could be more amusing than they are.

Miss Haswell is excellent as the soft-hearted Alice; she has a good comedy touch and turns her lines with effect. Thurston Hall makes John Warrington, the bumptious third husband, a very genial fellow, and William Trowell as Gentry, the colored servant, is quite good.

**Danrosch's** While resigning the conductorship of the New York Symphony Orchestra at the end of this season, Walter Danrosch is not retiring from the musical world, he said recently, visited by a host of friends who came to express regret at his decision. Mr. Danrosch discussed his future plans as follows:

"I am doing no engagements from the musical world. In fact, I expect to do far more than I have been able to do in the past because of the enormous amount of detail which is associated with conducting an orchestra."

"In the first place I do not intend to put my baton on the shelf. I shall continue to appear as conductor of symphonic music, but less frequently and only as guest conductor."

Mr. Danrosch explained that for the present he will retain complete direction of the children's and young people's concerts, in which he has always been intensely interested, and which he declares will lay a solid foundation for the musical audiences of the future. He also is enthusiastic about the broadcasting of symphonic music over the radio.

"The idea of talking and playing to 2,000,000 people once a week, over an area from Louisiana and Texas up to the frozen north of Hudson Bay and the lonely ranches of North and South Dakota, appeals tremendously to a certain love of the romantic and the old pioneer spirit in it," he said, and continued smilingly: "If I could live long enough to continue this work for the next three years, I should guarantee to revolutionize the musical tastes of the American people. For such a purpose the radio undoubtedly is the greatest invention of modern times."

Questioned as to whether he intends composing, Mr. Danrosch smiled cryptically and replied: "The composer who talks about his works never writes them."

\* \* \*

**How Gilbert Thought of "The Mikado"** The d'Oyly Carte Opera Company will arrive at St. John N.B., on Sunday January 2nd, and open their tour in Montreal on Tuesday, January 4. Their first production will be "The Mikado," in which the new costumes prepared for the recent season at the Princess theatre in London will be worn.

With Henry Lytton, the veteran, as Ko-Ko, Leo Sheffield as Pooh-Bah, Bertha Lewis as Katisha, Darrell Fancourt as the Mikado, Winifred Lawson as Yum-Yum, and Eileen Sharp as Pitty-Sing, there will be seen such a cast as Montreal has never before heard in any Gilbert and Sullivan opera; for these singers are all steeped in the old Savoy traditions and "The Mikado" as they present it is "The Mikado" as it was given when Sullivan wielded the conductor's baton and Gilbert watched the performance with keenly critical eyes from some hidden vantage point.

The history of the invention of "The Mikado" is of more than ordinary interest. Hanging on the walls of his study Gilbert had an old Japanese sword, which one day slipped to the floor. He picked it up, began to think about its story, and found himself dwelling on Japan and the Japanese. The fact that a Japanese village was one of the attractions of London at the time served to accentuate his interest, once it was stimulated.

Society was patronising the village where Japanese craftsmen were seen at work. The music halls and theatres had ketches and comic songs poking sordid fun at the visitors from the Orient. Hardly anybody in England at that time knew anything authentic about the Japanese or their ways, consequently, when it was rumored that the next Gilbert & Sullivan opera was to be based upon a story of Japanese interest was greatly aroused.

Gilbert and Sullivan, who never did anything by halves, secured the co-operation of a Japanese maid-dame and a Japanese waitress from the village to afford the rehearsals and to coach the company. She taught the Savoyards—department—Japanese deportment—and other members of the village gave them instruction in the manipulation of the fan and in the science of make-up. The Japanese artist and John d'Auban between them arranged the dances. Thus the production was accurate to the last detail in its portrayal of Japanese ways and costumes, manners and carriage, the dresses being absolute replicas of real Japanese attire, and in some instances genuine costumes hundreds of years old. Just such costumes will be seen wherever "The Mikado" is presented in Canada during the forthcoming tour.

**THE DUMBELLS** While resigning the conductorship of the New York Symphony Orchestra at the end of this season, Walter Danrosch is not retiring from the musical world, he said recently, visited by a host of friends who came to express regret at his decision. Mr. Danrosch discussed his future plans as follows:

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NAPOLEON AND THE STRANGE LADY  
A scene from Bernard Shaw's "Man of Destiny," as recently produced at Hart House Theatre, Toronto. Napoleon was played by Ivor Lewis, and the lady by Lorna McLean, two of Canada's most gifted community players.

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### UPWARD AND ONWARD!

"The Epic of Mount Everest" by Sir Francis Younghusband; Longmans, Green & Co., Toronto; 319 pages; with photographs and maps; \$3.

If any courageous young man is seeking adventurous employment, he should apply to Sir Francis Younghusband, Chairman of the Mount Everest Committee of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, for he concludes his recital of the three unsuccessful attempts to scale this peak with a ringing call for volunteers: two men were killed at the last attempt! Sir Francis long ago penetrated into Tibet at a time when the discovery of a foreigner there meant death, and he has set his heart on seeing some body scramble to the top of this gigantic mountain; doubtless recruits will be found.

Mount Everest, in the Himalaya, measuring 29,002 feet in height, is the world's highest land. It is steep and the walking is not good. On the higher slopes the air is so rare that breathing is a serious business. Trials have been made both with the aid of canned oxygen and by a slow acclimatization of the men, who proceeded slowly, camping long at rest camps to accustom themselves to unique conditions. The natives fear the mountain, but the last expedition induced several to carry supplies to the higher camps. Only the white men dared the top. The first 18,000 feet, though not easy, can be accomplished by resolute and experienced climbers, who know what they are about and are properly equipped. By fine strategy the last party was able to attain 23,000 feet with full baggage; the picked men got to 25,000, and the chosen few to 27,000; but there they found the elements too much for them. The cold, for one thing, cut through their weather-proof woolen and leather garments till they felt naked; the rarity of the atmosphere drugged and weakened the men till they could hardly raise an arm to lift an ice-pick. It is not known how much of the final 2,000 feet of the ascent was accomplished, as those who went highest perished in the attempt; it is possible they reached the top.

Sir Francis Younghusband always writes clearly, and handles fact much better than fiction. His account of a hazardous climb is careful rather than inspired. The great attraction of the book lies in the pictures: the photographs, taken from every angle and vantage-point, of that stupendous, snow-covered, sharp-pointed mass of rock that thrusts itself into the sky stirs the imagination to awe; the sight of its white, defiant, gleaming sides, reflecting the sun in lonely majesty, moves the primitive in one to dumb worship. These pictures are magnificent, and in them I read a truer epic than in the record of the little human creatures who tried heroically to scale those heights.

*William Astor Deacon*

**A ROMANCE OF THE CAROLINAS**  
"Angel" by DeBoze Heyward; Doran, Toronto; 286 pages; \$2.  
Reviewed by Marie Tremaine.

THE hills of North Carolina are the background of this romance. The author is a native of the Carolinas and "Angel" is his second prose attempt to depict the life of the harsh mountain men and their gaunt, laborious women tilling the stony soil.

The heroine, Angel, is an amazingly tender plant to have been bred an orphan among her crude neighbors but she lives in the "great outdoors". At a stolen dance she meets Buck Merritt, a local hero, who operates the hereditary still with the pride of a Dutch tulip-planter. He becomes the first intimate of Angel's lonely life. Her father, a fierce evangelist, sees Buck the personification of all the forces which ultimately defeat his campaigns in the district, and breaks the mountain code to inform upon him. After the trial the "Reverent" arranges a marriage of convenience for his daughter with an elderly convert and Angel has Buck's child respectably. Squatters' work and a constant duel with her unredempted husband mature her rapidly. While Angel learns the wages of sin, during the incarceration, Buck learns grammar. Then in the ridiculous manner of romantic fiction, he is released on commuted sentence for an important position in a new industrial enterprise, and the romance begins afresh with two remodelled principals.

As the plot moves on in its mechanical perfection, the panorama of mountain life rolls out before us. The author has a fine air for the dramatic qualities of primitive existence. The religious delirium of the camp-meeting follows the cold-blooded craft of the horse-slaie, and solemn forests overhang the scene. The tide of industrial progress reaches into this backwater life and the demoralized confusion of

the natives, frantic for wealth, is shown with all the tragedy of truth. It is in these broad effects rather than in the subtle intricacies of individual character that the novelist displays real skill. Yet the tale has the force and humor of unsophisticated living and is calculated to please those who take their emotions neat.

\* \* \*

**POPULAR CHATS ON LITERATURE**  
"Famous English Books and Their Stories" by Amy Cruse; Crowell, New York; 264 pages; illustrated; \$2.

MISS CROWE begins with "Beowulf" and the "Vision of Piers Plowman" and takes us through to George Elliot's "Scenes from Clerical Life" and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" — in all twenty-five famous English books. For the person who

wishes to enter municipal politics I hereby promise him my vote for mayor — "Miss Marshall Saunders is visiting in New York and Boston" — Wilson MacDonald gave a recital in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General, and has gone now to New York where he gives another reading arranged by Robert Norwood Doctor of St. Bartholomew's —

When is a book a book? I am sent for review things ranging from Christmas cards and "God Bless Our Home" signs to municipal directories. Without going into the scientific definition of "book" I am ruling some of these publications out. For instance, George Lowe of Bay 153, Edmonton, sends me a fat pamphlet containing a great deal of advertising matter and purporting to be a book entitled "Cricket Throughout the Empire," written by himself, selling at 75c, and designed to stimulate greater interest in the game. I rule this "no book"; and have handed it to my colleague Pat Richards who has written some articles for us advocating more cricket in Canada — \* \* \* I am interested and pleased to see John Creighton confirming my estimate of "Notorious Literary Attacks": "Very interesting, and some excellent criticism and pungent. The Victorians' beauty was much more personal than ours is, which is certainly a change for the better. The most interesting feature is the way in which the old critics exhorted the author — they were both critics and evangelists. Thank God that's done with too" — \* \* \* You may remember that a year ago Charles L. Neiles, bookseller of Guelph, bought advertising space in the Guelph "Mercury" to tell the world what a poor publication our Literary Section was — \* \* \* That was a great service, amid the general chorus of praise, and I reproduced his ad here. To-day he writes me as follows: "Allow me to congratulate you on your Literary Section. Last year I criticized it. However this time I am just as ready to compliment you on your good work and only hope you will continue and bring them out quarterly as promised. Books require all the publicity they can be given and the publishers are a little bit lax in telling the public what is what in the book world" — \* \* \* I felt badly when I got that — to think our only dissatisfied subscriber had joined the majority, leaving our Loyal Opposition without members — a real lack, I assure you — \* \* \* But, happily, another has stepped into the breach. F. W. Berry of Gravenhurst writes to say how pained he is that Merrill Denison called the Mounties by a name they never bore. Without taking it up with Merrill I am safe in replying that his intent was satirical, a jibe at certain romantic novelists; and contained no slur upon that excellent body of police — \* \* \* But what a relief to get a kick! When one is apparently pleasing everybody, it is time to fear real trouble, invisible around the next corner.

J. H. C.

### Saved from the Waste-Basket

W. A. Staehler, of Gananoque, Ont., paid me the honor of a call. As he is not an author, nor even a publisher, his name will not be known to many of our subscribers; but he is the more important factor in the book world, a representative specimen of the buyer and reader of books. An educated man with a catholic taste and tremendous appetite for literature, he is located in a small town where there is a small library and a smaller book store, both necessarily inadequate to his own needs. He has been buying books mostly from a store in New York, paying a high price because the books he likes are not cheap, and because he cannot give shelfroom to all he wishes to read; he sells the greater number second-hand for almost nothing. He wanted to know if I could not suggest some better and cheaper way of filling his needs. I mentioned two or three circulating libraries that advertise with us and the first one he went to made him an offer which he accepted gladly; and hereafter he will rent most of his books from this Toronto library — \* \* \* I cite his case as typical of one important class of Canadian reader. I have always felt that the order-mail circulating library is the salvation of this kind. It is true the postage costs something, but not as much as the retail price of the book; and the reader is put into touch with new books that he would otherwise never hear of. All circulating libraries do not want mail-order business; but there is surely a field, ultimately profitable for those who will study the individual needs of clients and gradually build up a business. It will take some time to find all the thousands of such persons simply because there are so scattered geographically, but when one is found the chances are he will prove a steady and profitable renter — \* \* \* Henry Button, Canadian manager of J. M. Dent and Sons, has been sick. Otherwise he would probably have

### CHANGE IN TRAIN SERVICE TORONTO TO TWEED

Commencing Tuesday, Jan. 4, and until further notice, Canadian Pacific train leaving Toronto for Tweed 5.10 p.m., daily except Sunday, will operate Toronto to Hawkesbury only. Westbound train now leaving Tweed 5.30 p.m., daily except Sunday, will commence Wednesday, Jan. 5, and until further notice, operate from Hawkesbury only to Toronto, leaving Hawkesbury 6.40 a.m. as at present.

Train leaving North Toronto 10.30 p.m., daily except Saturday, will commence Tuesday, Jan. 4, stop at Bonarlaw and Ivanhoe to detract passengers from Toronto. Westbound train leaving North Toronto 7.45 a.m., daily except Sunday, will commence Wednesday, Jan. 5, stop at Ivanhoe 4.08 a.m. and Bonarlaw 4.25 to entrap passengers for Toronto and points beyond.

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 25, 1926

## The Latin Monetary Dis-Union

**Position at Moment is of Greater Confusion Than That Ruling Prior to 1865—Time Ripe for New Latin Monetary Union Having as First Object Universal Re-adoption of a Common Standard and as Second Purpose the Simplification of Currency Systems**

(Reprinted from Monthly Review of Midland Bank, Ltd., London, England)

TO GO back fifty or a hundred years in economic history is a soothing, stimulating and yet somewhat discouraging process. It is comforting to realize that our forbears had to cope with problems in their day every bit as difficult to overcome as those with which we are faced in our own generation. At the same time, the fact that the difficulties were eventually overcome, however blunderingly in many cases, promotes the optimistic feeling that our problems too are not insoluble. On the other hand the lack of courage and vision which so often reveals itself in past history suggests that we too, so long as the blood of our fathers runs in our own veins, are not likely to enter forthwith into a millennium by the mere brushing aside of a flimsy curtain. The story of the Latin Monetary Union is a topical case in point, particularly in view of the reforms recently consummated in Belgium.

The formation of the Union was the outcome of a condition of almost hopeless confusion in western European currencies. France had been grappling with the difficulties of a double monetary standard, or rather with an alternating standard under which gold or silver predominated according to variations in the relative scarcity of one in comparison with the other. Belgium, since the attainment of independence in 1831, had endeavored to reorganize her monetary system, but after instituting and later abandoning a silver standard had arrived in much the same position as France. Switzerland had concentrated control of monetary affairs in the federal government in 1848 and had at first adopted in theory a system based exclusively on silver, though as a fact here too gold and silver shared in supplying the circulating medium and the double standard was ultimately recognized. Italy was endeavoring to cope with the political and economic problems of unification. Such briefly was the position in the individual countries prior to the formation of the Latin Monetary Union.

The events which led to the final precipitating difficulties, as has already been indicated, were connected with variations in the relative values of gold and silver. Indeed, the Latin countries were up against the kind of problem which always arises at times of international cleavage in respect of monetary standards. They were caught in the rear-guard of a movement away from silver towards gold. Already Great Britain had been on a gold standard for over forty years. The legal ratios of gold to silver in different countries were undergoing changes of varying scope. The Californian and Australian gold discoveries of the middle of last century raised the value of silver, which tended to flow eastwards to countries where it constituted the sole basis of currency, and the difficulty was to keep silver coins in circulation in adequate quantities for the conduct of ordinary every-day business. Some of the individual countries proceeded to reduce the silver content of the subsidiary coins until by 1865 Switzerland had a coinage .800 fine, Italy .835, Belgium .900 and France partly .900 and partly .835. The situation was in a word one of the utmost confusion and instability.

On the initiative of the Belgian Government a convention, attended by representatives of the four countries, was held in Paris in 1865. At this conference France, which was the dominant country, appeared to regard the disappearance of subsidiary silver coinage as the paramount question at issue. The other countries, however, clearly indicated their view that the conference should address itself to the fundamental issue of the nature of the monetary standard and stated their preference for a single standard based on gold. The outcome of the negotiations was that the French double standard, which had become almost fictitious, was retained, although the effect of the agreement was in essence to preserve the gold standard, which had by this time been practically

imposed by force of circumstances. A common fineness of silver subsidiary coins was agreed upon and the principle of inter-redemption of coins in limited amounts was accepted. At the same time a *per capita* quota of silver coinage was laid down for each country. The treaty of 1865 therefore secured uniformity of coinage acceptable throughout the four countries, as well as the retention of silver fractional coins in circulation.

One of the earliest difficulties with which the Union was faced was the suspension of specie payments in Italy in 1866, a step which demoralized Italy and flooded the other three states with Italian silver coin. Next, as the outcome of the Franco-Prussian war, came the suspension of specie payments in France in 1870. These incidents however were of little permanent importance by the side of the outstanding event of European monetary history in the second half of last century, namely, the adoption of the gold standard by Germany in 1871. Within a few years not only Germany but the United States, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Holland all went on to the gold standard. This movement was in part the natural outcome of the Paris international monetary conference of 1867, which was attended by representatives of twenty nations, and its effect was to leave the Latin Monetary Union almost in a class by itself. The widespread abandonment of the white metal, except for purposes of subsidiary coinage, led not only to an inflow of silver into France and her colleagues of hitherto unexampled dimensions, but to a serious drain of gold in addition. On the initiative of Switzerland another of the series of conventions of the Latin Monetary Union was held early in 1874. Belgium and Switzerland were again definitely in favor of adopting the gold standard, but Italy and France stood for palliative measures in the shape of limitation of the coinage of silver. The latter was the step ultimately decided upon. Meanwhile the controversy between mono-metallists and bi-metallists raged on in the participant countries—in itself a sign that France and her associates were in a period of monetary transition, when drastic remedies were only weakened in efficacy by deferment of their application.

This situation was recognised during the succeeding years, and in 1876 France, closely followed by Belgium, definitely suspended the coinage of silver five-franc pieces. The outcome was the adoption of what has come to be known as the "limping standard," under which both gold and silver were full legal tender, while only one, namely gold, was given the privilege of free coinage. The 1878 treaty carried out the principle of suspension and strengthened the arrangements for the redemption of silver. The main point, however, is that by this instrument the free coinage of silver was definitely abrogated throughout the five countries, now including Greece, composing the Latin Monetary Union.

Despite vicissitudes and changes in some of the arrangements between the parties to the agreement, the "limping standard" maintained itself in its essential features until the outbreak of the recent war. At bottom the system constituted a gold standard, with silver subsidiary coins, despite the full legal tender quality of silver five-franc pieces. The monetary unit, although the name varied from place to place, was the same in each country, namely, 1/25 2215 of the pound sterling. Since the original agreement between the four contracting parties, not only had Greece actually joined the Union, but Spain, Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia, the last now incorporated in the state of Yugoslavia, had adopted the French unit of currency, with names of their own fabrication. Consequently the Latin Monetary Union was one of the great unifying forces in European monetary conditions before the war. It stood for excessive conservatism in that it preserved to some extent the forms of the double standard which had failed so lamentably even before Germany and other countries elected for gold. Nevertheless it did ensure community of monetary units and arrangements over a large area of great importance to the world's trade and therefore a higher degree of simplicity than could have been attained by independent action.

The war, in fact if not in theory, smashed the Latin Monetary Union as it did so many other unifying factors in the common life of Europe. Unbalanced budgets, excessive issues of paper currency, wild fluctuations in the exchanges, and all the evidences of monetary sickness have shown themselves at various times in the conditions ruling in the different countries concerned. Fortunately we are now emerging from the distracting period of

as a purely hypothetical example, Belgium might be stabilised at roughly 176½ to the £, France at say 151, Italy at about 101, Spain and Switzerland at 25, and so on, each country adopting either the old ratio or an integral multiple thereof. It would then be a simple matter for the first three of these countries and for others following the plan to reinstate the gold franc or a unit of different name but the same gold content, making it equal respectively to 7, 6, 4 and other appropriate multiples of the stabilised but depreciated units. There is no need to postpone agreement upon such a step until all countries have arrived at the stage of stabilisation. A common programme could be mapped out to be followed by each country as opportunity occurred and as the wisdom of its statesmen decreed. The ultimate end however is clear, and its advantages are obvious.

*Out of Europe's monetary distresses two objects should be aimed at. The first and far the more important is universal re-adoption of a common standard, at present the full gold standard or its approximate equivalent, the gold exchange standard. The second, of less but still great importance, is the simplification of currency systems. As a facility for trade, particularly between neighboring countries, uniformity of monetary units is a convenience of by no means negligible value. If this object is to be achieved, now is the moment to ensure it. It is much more difficult to abandon an adopted son than to welcome the family prodigal. Before the countries of the Latin Monetary Union finally adopt their francs and other strange units it would be well for them to consider whether the reinstatement of the unifying gold-based franc or its equivalent should not be set as the ultimate aim of monetary policy.*



VALLEY OF RIVER ST. FRANCIS, NEAR SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

—Photo by Courtesy of Canadian National Railways

## The "Menace" of the Motor Car

By James Lawler

IN A recent number of one of the high-brow magazines, under a title something like the above, a banker in a small United States city writes an article which is one prolonged wail about the evils the automobile has brought on that apparently unfortunate country. He sees the United States on the brink of ruin and thousands of once prosperous families already plunged into bankruptcy. He finds that as soon as a steady-going merchant or professional man buys an automobile he seems to become intoxicated with gasoline. He loses his judgment, his sense of proportion, straightway allows his expenditures to exceed his income, and heads for the poorhouse. The disease is so virulent that once he (the banker) learns that a customer is attacked he shortens the victim's credit and warns him, generally without avail, of impending disaster. On top of all this he complains that the automobile has destroyed trade generally. The banker says that he knows what is ailing about because Ann's mother in Louisville is at the moment not exempt. He bought an automobile. He found that a minimum for possession is half an acre, too expensive, a mile or two is a good distance and the automobile and gas is to me meadow and could not work at his car, so he drives and runs and runs and runs. His complaint is that the auto escape for the nation and the individual to sell the car and drift to unemployment and bankruptcy. This is certainly an argument that can be easily met. It is evident that it cannot exist for automobile manufacturing trade, but as for the trade regime and the railway? "In any question of trade there is no amount of good writing or of reasoning to reader that the amount of evil done by motor cars, though small and insignificant, may long stand in the way of progress and unwillingness to agree. But are not their merits, in these as in the same proportion, to the existing sources of power, roads or water? The evidence is that in railroads the motor car does more to increase the cost of transportation than the horse does to decrease it. In some, surely, certain areas the motor car will measure up to driving horse certainly and driving to steam engine. The banker fears not only the trade ruin, but also an exciting it costs to be protected. He fails to realize a discovery as to what lies in an automobile which is as much satisfaction as the driving of a horse-drawn carriage. He thinks of what it was that built up the railroads, and the building of what it was that built up the railroads.

This banker-author continues a more cogent argument in the name of North Americans in order to make a living, must be able to handle horses. In the average farmer after wrestling with mounting, breeding, training, separating, and milking, he can do the work for an automobile driver in one day, and it may be said in passing that the automobile automobile is about as bad-tempered a piece of machinery as a horse in the market. And so he laments the men and women who work in our factories and in our mining industries and that still larger body of persons who though in some non-mechanized calling are nevertheless mechanically inclined, and it will be seen that today far more of the people in Canada can efficiently operate a motor car than ever could take care of a horse. Our grandfathers, whether farmers or business men, when they had got a few flocks ahead of the ball, thought themselves entitled to a driving horse and a buggy, and surely we, who work harder than they did and have farther to go, are entitled, under like circumstances, to a much more efficient and relatively cheaper mode of locomotion. Johnson says that the horse is the least efficient motor power we employ; that he does not return more than two per cent. of the potential power in his feed. On the other hand it is a poor motor car that does not develop at least twenty-five per cent. of the potential power of the gasoline.

As our towns and cities grew, the urban driving horse became more and more of a nuisance. Each succeeding year saw the areas in which stables could be maintained more restricted by municipal by-laws. Urban dwellers were steadily being more deeply imprisoned in a maze of bricks and mortar from which the only means of escape were the railway and the tramway, both of them limited, rigid, and unsatisfactory. Today the townsmen stable his car in an unobjectionable garage on the back of his lot or even in the basement of his home. Thus provided he is, in one sense, only put back in his power of getting out into the country, to the position occupied by his grandfather.



JOHN MACDONALD

President of John Macdonald and Company, Toronto, who died on December 15, in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Macdonald was one of Toronto's most prominent and popular citizens. He was an Honorary Governor of the Humane Society and of the Hospital for Incurables and Director of several important companies.

—Photo by International Press

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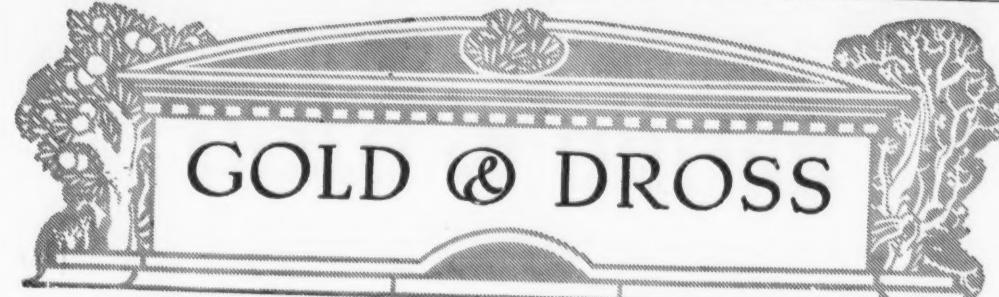
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LOBLAW GROCETERIAS INC.

IN SEVEN years Loblaw Grocerterias Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, has grown from a small beginning to be an enterprise of such extensive scope and profitableness that it constitutes one of the romances of recent Canadian business. Some of the fortunate men who took chances with their money in the Canadian Company in 1919 with Mr. T. P. Loblaw, promoter and President of this thriving business, two years ago once again placed their money beside his to see if the same business success could not be obtained in the United States by a rigid adherence to the business policies which had been followed in Canada. Just as with the Canadian Company it was decided that the new Company, Loblaw Grocerterias, Inc., would be a close corporation until the first rough road had been travelled; that is, until it had been demonstrated either that success was practicable and even likely or that the enterprise had failed. In the first case the partners in this venture were willing to put up more money to push the enterprise on to that large scale which is necessary to ensure success on the Loblaw plan; and in the case of failure they were willing to write off the money as lost. Two years have gone by and the enterprise is in a more flourishing condition than the Canadian business was at the same stage in its progress. In November the Canadian Company did a business only four times as great as that of its United States subsidiary, and for the first time the latter showed a profit over all operating expenses. In the case of most Companies that would not be anything to write home about as it would still leave the question of dividend payments to be determined by future events; but these Loblaw Companies are built on the assumption that, quality being dependable, the public will buy in the cheapest market; and that this cheap market could be given by cutting out credit losses, delivery costs, making the public serve itself, and by getting so many stores that the countless operations of tying up parcels, weighing out goods, answering questions about prices and qualities could be transferred to a central warehouse with considerable reductions in cost because of the duplication of effort saved. In the first stages of such a business the central warehouse, the distribution system, the unique accounting system and the centralized buying would be rather top-heavy for a few stores; but as the latter increase in number and daily sales per store also increase, the percentage cost of the organization steadily decreases because the total cost is distributed over a larger number of sales. It is therefore considered a promising thing by the insiders that the Company has now come to the point where it is making a small operating profit, and they are putting up more money to secure a further expansion of stores and sales per store. In the ordinary course of events the public would not know about this as Loblaw Grocerterias, Inc., has been a close corporation; but one of the original partners in the venture sold his stock to the public, and the effort of Mr. Loblaw to get the new shareholders to put up money along with the old now gives the public an insight into this interesting attempt to duplicate in the United States the success obtained in Ontario.

Loblaw Grocerterias, Inc., was formed with an authorized capitalization of \$240,000 of \$100 par value 12 per cent. preferred stock all paid up and 3,600 shares of no par value common stock split up among the holders of the preferred stock; and one million dollars of 7 per cent. prior preferred stock, of which \$360,000 has just been paid up by the original shareholders to provide for further progress by the Company. Mr. Loblaw thinks that the owners of the common stock of the United States Company should put up the new money needed until the Company has advanced to the stage where it shows a dividend fully earned on this prior preferred stock; and that if they are not willing to do this they should sell the stock for what they paid to people who will put up more money. His argument to the writer, who questioned him closely as to the reasons for his proposal, was that success could only be obtained and would be obtained by finding new money; that this was fully understood by the early holders of the shares; and that it was regrettable if the present holders of some of the shares had bought not understanding this necessity. Mr. Loblaw claimed that this method of financing was not only permissible but an excellent thing for a close corporation, as all of this 7% prior preferred stock which he had sold by this method had not cost the United States' company a cent. The mere fact that a 12% preferred stock was given to the early contributors to the venture along with a bonus in common stock is an evidence that the speculative nature of the enterprise was fully recognized and the rewards for success, if obtained, were made great in proportion to the risks involved. No one expected to get dividends on his stock for some years at the best. He could say that the progress to date more than exceeded his expectations. He himself and all the other shareholders except a few of those who had bought the stock, not understanding the situation, had purchased a good deal of this 7% prior preferred stock. The Canadian company holds 2,600 of the no par value common shares of Loblaw Grocerterias, Inc., and it is putting up its share of the new money now required. The 7% prior preferred stock will be offered to the general public later on when the earnings are on an assured basis. The stock will then be an investment stock. Every dollar put into the business now will not only bring the American company nearer to the point where it can pay dividends on the 7% prior preferred stock but it will give ever-increasing value to the 12% preferred stock and the common shares as well. If any holder does not put up the money he would not be taking his fair share of the load, but would be requiring the rest of the present shareholders to spend more money to make his stock of value. "I think," said Mr. Loblaw, "that under the circumstances it is only fair to ask those who are unable for any reason to put their shoulders to the load to make way for those who can. Others can easily be found to take over their holdings at the price they paid and they are ready to put up the additional money now needed as well."

Mr. Loblaw intimated that Loblaw Grocerterias, Inc., has now 19 stores in operation in Buffalo and Rochester. It had paid for a large central warehouse in Buffalo and had ample ground on which to expand.

### WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK

R. J., North Bay, Ont. The course of prosperity of the Winnipeg Electric Company has shown a steady advance in the last three years. You do not say whether it is the preferred stock or the common stock in which you are interested, but I suppose that it is the common stock. 490 sales occurred on the Montreal Exchange on Friday, Dec. 10th, at 62. The stock was at one time very well regarded, fluctuating in 1916 between 91 and 110. It dropped down in 1921 to 26, advancing in that period to 48. In 1925 it fluctuated between 36 1/4 and 53 7/8. In July and August of this year the market ran from 46 1/2 to 54. You see that there is still a steady advance, the market discounting the hopes of purchasers that the increasing prosperity of the Company will lead to increasing dividends sooner or later. 2 per cent. was paid on this stock in 1925, and 2 per cent. has been paid so far in 1926. The present price is, therefore, too high if considered only with reference to present dividends. If the dividend rates were to go to 4 per cent. the present price would be justified. The statement that there is assurance that there will be appreciation with a hold of six months is too strong in my opinion. Such an increase is not unlikely but "assurance" is too strong a term. At the end of 1925 the Company showed a deficit on net and working capital of \$289,191. After paying \$220,000 in common dividends, there was only a slight surplus of \$17,554. As I say, increases in the net profits have been considerable since that time, but it is likely that the Directors of the Company will consider it wise to use part of the increase in consolidating and strengthening the position, as well as in increasing dividends, and this is advisable. If a satisfactory arrangement can be worked out with the Winnipeg City Council with regard to a Traction Franchise a 4 per cent. dividend in 1927 might be reasonably expected.

### NORTHERN RICE LAKE FUR

D. H., Palmerston, Ont. The Northern Rice Lake Fur Company, Limited, gives its address in Toronto as Box 534, Toronto, Ontario. In other words its head office is in a box, though its farm post office is at Gogama, Ontario. It states that it was incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act, June 30th, 1921, that its authorized capital is \$75,000, consisting of 7,500 shares of \$10 par value. Mr. Jack Folanshee is given as Vice President and General Manager. He states that it has a tract of land containing two thousand acres which are being used as a fur ranch and that a license has been obtained from the Government of the Province of Ontario to the Company to carry on its business in that territory. The location of the land is given rather vaguely as "being in the heart of the wilderness of Northern Ontario, Eric Township, district of Sudbury, and is known as Rice Lake."

The Company is offering the public for subscription 4,500 shares of its capital stock not previously allotted at the par value of \$10 per share. Whether the other shares were allotted for anything besides the foxes and muskrats is not stated. The money is supposed to be used more for the housing of the different animals, to pay running expenses of the farm, and to erect a dam at one end of Rice Lake at an estimated cost of \$500 to control the water and so prevent the muskrats being flooded out during the high water. A 25 per cent. commission is paid. They are in error in speaking of this as "the best Investment" a purchaser ever made in his life. It is more or less a gamble at the present time. It is certainly not above a speculation. There is no market for the stock beyond what a person can make for it personally. There is against it the fact, too, that whereas a success has been made of this business by many people who have gone into it and put their own capital and experience into the game, those who have established fox fur and other fur farms by the selling of stock to the public have generally failed. This enterprise may be an exception, but there is not enough information given in the document you sent me to lead one to have too much confidence in it at this stage. I think you would be better off selling your silver foxes for cash at a smaller price than by taking stock. The stock might possibly be of no value at all in the course of a year or so, and even now you could not change it into cash.

### COMMERCIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

H. A. T., Wallacetburg, Ont. The Commercial Finance Corporation has undoubtedly experienced a considerable increase in volume of business during the present year, and the forthcoming annual statement should reflect this fact in larger net earnings. The company has recently changed its common shares from \$100 to no par value, which will doubtless mean the disappearance of the item of \$600,000 for goodwill shown amongst assets in previous balance sheets. I understand that the statement for 1926 will show Notes Receivable considerably more than double the total shown in the last report. This is an indication that the outlook and prospects of the company have considerably improved, due probably to the fact that the financing of instalment notes has now become established on a firmer basis. The Commercial Finance Corporation has always pursued a conservative course and as a result has not made a very big splash, but it is now reaping the benefit of this policy. Instalment selling, well supervised, has come to stay and a great many people are realizing that it is a benefit to the salaried classes as well as an improvement on the old monthly account system as far as the merchant is concerned. It is just a question of keeping it within reasonable limits.

### ALBERTA FLOUR AND SPILLERS

A. W., Brandon, Man. The order given by L. F. Clarry, Master in Chambers, at Calgary, on November 16th in the matter of the liquidation of Alberta Flour Mills Limited, appears to me to be on a reasonable basis. I think the association with Spillers and Associated Industries Limited will be very much to the advantage of the Alberta Flour Mills Shareholders. Unfortunately, I have been unable to get hold of the exact capitalization of the new Spillers Canadian Milling Company Limited in order to find out how much the parent company holds of this stock and, therefore, what proportion of the mill and equipment will be owned by the old Alberta Pacific Flour Mills shareholders and what proportion by the shareholders of Spillers Canadian Milling Company, Limited. In any case the situation will be stronger than it was in the past.

### International Milling Company

#### 7% Preferred Stock

A circular dealing with the progress of International Milling Company over a period of years has been prepared. This deals with its progress, particularly from the standpoints of earnings, assets, working capital, profit and loss surplus and reserves, all of which have shown substantial growth.

Many Canadians are interested in International Milling securities, the bulk of the preferred stock being held in Canada. The holders of the stock who have received annual statements year after year are thoroughly familiar with the fine progress made by the Company. The character of the preferred stock prompts us to draw more general attention to its investment merit.

Descriptive circular on request

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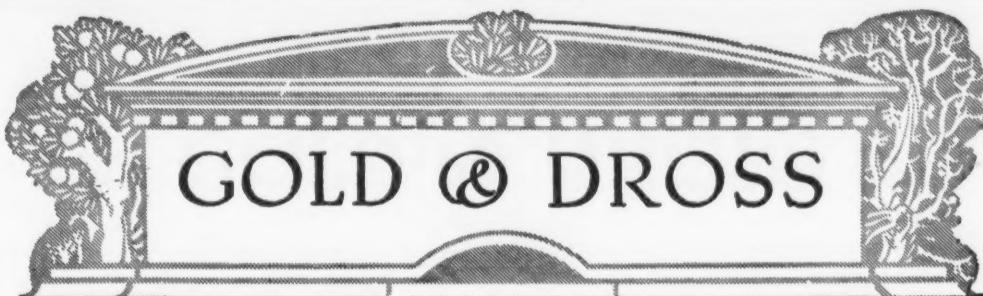
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"A Merry Christmas  
To Everybody!  
A Happy New Year  
To All The World!  
And God Bless Us,  
Every One!"

From "A Christmas Carol."

**UNITED BOND COMPANY LIMITED**  
HOWARD C. WADE, President.  
WM. BROWN, Vice-President and Manager.

**THE ROYAL TRUST CO.**  
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES



#### HAMILTON UNITED THEATRES, LTD.

E. M., Hamilton, Ont. If you will consult the balance sheet of Hamilton United Theatres Limited, dated August 27th, 1926, you will notice that the net profits of \$50,825.29 for the year which was transferred to the surplus account was added to a balance of \$98,896.30 as at August 28th, 1925, making a total of \$149,721.59. From this there was deducted an adjustment of \$20,319.37 for depreciation for the year ending August 30th, 1925, and dividend 3 per cent. on preferred stock paid September 30th, 1925, \$27,576.50, leaving \$101,825.72 in the Surplus Account. Any further dividends would have to be taken from this amount. The net profit for any year is always calculated before the taking out of dividends, but generally after the deduction of interest on bonds, or reserve for depreciation, taxes, and so on. For a Company which does a cash business, the working capital position seems to be good in that there is \$58,119 cash on hand in the Bank, or a total of \$59,894 current assets as against \$19,536. The Company should be in a good position to take advantage of any increase in public prosperity to put on good drawing films and get an increased return. A note in the balance sheet says the dividends on the preferred stock had been paid to September 1st, 1924. By its own earnings statement for year ended August 27th, 1926, they are not in a position to pay full dividend, but they should be able shortly to pay part of it on the face of the statement given. I notice among the liabilities, a deferred item called Mortgages Payable \$130,000. It may be the object of the Company to get rid of this before paying the dividend. Once they had done that it would be to the benefit of the Preferred Stock and then there would be considerable arrears to pay on that before the common stock would come in for anything. It looks like a long wait for the common stock. One cannot express an opinion as to whether they should have made a greater net profit or not because of the very large attendance which there was at Pantages all year. A large attendance cannot be judged by what one finds on certain nights of the week. If the Company could be induced to publish the number of paid admissions in the various years the theatre has been running and line up against it's various expenses for films and for other things, one would be in a better position to judge. For instance, it does not even tell what its gross earnings were in the earnings statement. That would be much better to inform the shareholders than what is given on the back of the sheet you sent me.

#### CAULFIELD'S DAIRY, LTD.

P. M., Toronto, Ont. As stated in the prospectus which you sent me, Caulfield's Dairy Limited was organized in May, 1924, to take over the North Toronto distributing organization, store and equipment of S. Caulfield and Sons, Limited, of Roncesvalles Avenue, Toronto. This branch has shown steady and consistent growth, and the prospectus claims that it has been on a profitable basis since inception.

The 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares which are being offered by Cordingley, Pike and Company, 13 King St. W., Toronto, Ontario, have the advantage that under a trustee no bonds, mortgages, or any other charges, can be placed ahead of them without the consent of 60 per cent. in value of the shareholders. It is a business man's speculation of decided attractions if the brokers can back up the statements of the prospectus by showing you income and financial statements of the company from the beginning.

#### COMMERCIAL LIFE STOCK SOLD TOO HIGH

S. M., Spirit River, Alta. You state that you relied on SATURDAY NIGHT's opinion of the soundness of the Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada when buying its stock. We have often expressed the opinion that the Company is in good standing and in a splendid position to share in the growing prosperity of the West. We have, however, always pointed out that when people bought the \$100 shares, whatever they paid for them they were only paying up \$10 per share. The rest of the money paid represented premium. For instance, if you paid \$45 per share of \$100, you were only paying \$10 up on each share, the \$35 remaining was premium. This was certainly excessive. We saw a recent quotation at \$15 a share bid, and around that figure we considered the stock a good buy for a long hold. The trouble is that the market price is often established by people who need the money and sell for what they can get. The Agents always look for as large an amount as the Company sets on the stock. It is, naturally, a fine thing for the Company to get this extra amount of money, but it is not fair to you.

#### POTPOURRI

G. M. R., Toronto, Ont. CONSOLIDATED WEST DOME LAKE has been about making ends meet, and the underground developments have shown some sufficient profit to increase the scope of development to a point where larger tonnage could be assured. As long as the plant runs at a little over 100 tons daily capacity, about the best that may be hoped for would be to break even. In dealing with ore carrying \$8 to \$10 per ton, it is usually necessary to handle up to about 200 tons daily before any substantial amount of profit may be realized. There are rumors again regarding a possible reorganization, or bond issue of limited amount, the object being to provide sufficient cash to boost the enterprise out of the present rut. I am endeavoring to find out whether these rumors have foundation in facts. APEX has not been operated for many years. The property has only remote possibilities. If it should ever be worked, it might be expected that a reorganization would not leave much for the present shareholders.

S. G., Cochrane, Ont. LAVAL QUEBEC is highly speculative. The company holds big acreage, but no commercial deposits of ore have been found. The company is controlled by ARGONAUT GOLD. It would not hazard a guess as to the trend of share quotations on the open market. The property is one which warrants an exploration campaign in an effort to learn whether or not it has commercial possibilities.

"Red Jim," Carleton Place, Ont. Units in RED LAKE HEART SYNDICATE are not very attractive at this time. To pay \$10 per unit would be to place a valuation of \$200,000 on the property. The claims are situated about three miles from Howey Gold Mines, and this seems to intensify the risk involved.

F. H. D., St. John, N.B. MCLEOD RED LAKE SYNDICATE is only a little prospect of questionable value. It is a misrepresentation to say that "a railway is now being built toward their property from Winnipeg." There is probably a railway being built toward St. John from Mexico, but that does not mean that it is going to be built to St.

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A concise summary of financial and commercial conditions in the Dominion, this publication is valuable to anyone interested in the fundamental factors affecting Canadian securities.

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Incorporated 1890  
Assets Dec. 31, 1925 \$20,733,740.97  
Full Canadian Deposit Canadian Department  
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Security \$59,000,000  
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### Ocean's New Low Cost Burglary Policy

A COMBINED robbery and safe burglary insurance policy has recently been placed on the market by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, which is well-designed to meet the requirements of merchants not handling large sums of money. The coverage is as follows: (1) For all loss by robbery (hold-up) of property from a custodian, limit, \$250.00; (2) For all loss by burglary of property from within any safe or vault in your premises, limit, \$250.00; (3) For damage (except by fire) to property, premises, and to all safes, furniture and fixtures within the premises caused by burglary or robbery or attempt thereof, limit, \$250.00. The maximum liability is \$500.00, and the cost of the cover is \$10.00 per annum. "Robbery" is defined as a felonious and forcible taking of property (1) by violence inflicted upon the person or persons having the actual care and custody of the property; or, (2) by putting such person or persons in fear of violence. "Burglary" means a felonious abstraction of property from within a chest, safe or vault duly closed and locked by at least one combination or time lock, by any person or persons who shall have made forcible entry therein by actual force or violence, of which force or violence there shall be visible marks on the exterior of the chest, safe or vault made by the use of tools, explosives, electricity, gas or chemicals.

### Insurance Covers for Movie Actresses

IT IS put this way by the company paper of the Independence Indemnity: "They're insuring their noses, their faces, their feet. Their gay-tripping 'toes,' their dimples so sweet. Their legs, teeth, and eyes, trick smiles, and real curls— These cautions and clever young cinema girls. Of such competition one danger must hover— They'll soon find they've nothing worth while left to cover."

### November Big Month for Dominion Life

SIXTY-SIX per cent increase over November of last year is the record found in the Dominion Life Assurance Company's business report for the past month. The actual volume reported for November of this year by this Company was \$2,611,000. This tremendous increase for November makes the Dominion Life's increase for the year to date 25% over the same eleven months of last year.

The increase for November was in large measure due to a special campaign held during the month in honor of Ford S. Kumpf, the company's vice-president and managing director, on the occasion of his birthday and the completion of twenty-five years of his service with the company.

In this the Toronto office led Canada in volume of business.

### The Family Budget—What it is and What It Does

THIS is the theme of the fourth annual Scholarship Essay Contest of the Union Trust Co. of Detroit. Last year the subject was "The Advantages of Life Insurance," and the contest aroused considerable interest in life insurance circles. Copies of the winning essays may be obtained from the trust company. All public and parochial high school seniors in Greater Detroit are eligible to write in these contests. Essays are limited to 2,000 words. There are five \$1,000 scholarships, and winners may attend any standard college. The object of the trust company is announced as two-fold—to further the cause of higher education by assisting worthy students to pursue a college career which might not otherwise be within their reach; and also to promote on the part of the younger generation a greater interest in and knowledge of various economic subjects. At a recent dinner given to school principals and other educationalists by the trust company to launch the contest, Dr. Clarence Cook Little, president of the University of Michigan, spoke in part as follows:

"Be it resolved that we urge on our representatives in parliament to take action to ensure that Canada lead the world now by being the first country in the world to adopt complete disarmament, and with that end in view:

"1. That our standing army, our navy and militia be abolished;

"2. That all cadet training in schools be discontinued and that appropriations thus saved be expended in helping to provide: (1) Adequate pensions to disabled war veterans; (2) A system of state insurance

duced the goods. Recognition of an obligation to society is real education, a reaction to life that carries one out of himself. If schooling does not develop a real self and the will to use that self in the obligation to society, the schooling is a failure. Our education has fallen into the way of surrounding individuals with a great padding of luxuries which consume their time and thought. We have departed far from the ideals of the founders of this nation.

"America to-day is big, fat, snug, and hated by the rest of the world—and we here to-night are Americans. The pioneers of 150 years ago were isolated, shut in wilderness, and deserts. But they held fast to the ideal of the service of the individual to the whole of society.

"We, to-day, need new pioneers to cross the spiritual seas and deserts that have grown up in the life of the nation, to win and hold the only safety for any nation, the security of its spiritual life."

### Insurance Inquiries

A. L. Kitchener, Ont.: Of the companies whose names appear on the list submitted, the following are regularly licensed and maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here, and are accordingly safe to insure with for the kind of insurance transacted: Merchants' Fire Assurance Co., New York; Wellington Fire Insurance Co., Toronto; Pacific Fire Insurance Co., New York; Stuyvesant Insurance Co., New York; National-Ben Franklin Insurance Co., Toronto; Dominion Fire Insurance Co., Toronto; Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Galt; Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Waterloo; American Lloyds Ins. Co., New York; Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd., of England, Montreal; Cornhill Insurance Co., London, England; Laurentian Insurance Co., Montreal; Millers National Insurance Co., Chicago; Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Toronto; Baloise Fire Inc. Co. of Switzerland; Travellers Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn.; Economical Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Kitchener; Niagara Fire Ins. Co., New York; Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp., London, Eng.; Lloyd's, London, are not licensed in Canada and have no Government deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. We advise insuring with licensed companies only.

—

W. T. Timmins, Ont.: We do not advise the purchase of the stock of new insurance companies at a heavy premium in proportion to the amount paid up on the stock. Therefore we cannot recommend Empire Life stock at the price asked to anyone looking for a return in the near future which will yield a satisfactory rate of interest on the amount invested. When buying at \$45 a share, as you say, you are getting one share of the par value of \$100, which you are buying at \$135, that is, at a premium of \$35, and when you have paid the \$45 you will have one share paid up to the extent of \$10, the rest of the \$45 being the premium. As it is not anticipated that a further call will be made, you are paying \$45 for a paid up value of \$10, or at the rate of 450 per cent. When dividends are eventually paid, they will be paid on the \$10 per share and not on the \$45 per share, and the rate you would have to receive on the \$10 to give a satisfactory return on the \$45, the amount of the investment per share, is something which in the ordinary course is not to be expected for many

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Make the trip to California this winter—see the unforgettable sights of the North Pacific Coast. All information, illustrated literature and fares gladly supplied by any agent of the Canadian National Railways.

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**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

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**Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.**

The Company's Canadian Head Office is in Ottawa where its Canadian business east of the Rockies is transacted. Canadian premiums are received, Canadian policies issued and Canadian claims paid in Ottawa.

**Business Written in Canada** in 1925 \$165,123,047  
More than that of any other company.  
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Largest number in force in Canada in any company.  
**Policies held by Canadians** in 1925 2,215,742  
Largest number in force in any company in Canada.  
**Paid Com. on Policies** holders in 1925 2,215,742  
Investments in Canada, end of 1925 \$ 8,640,178  
Investments in Canada, Government and Municipal Bonds \$ 26,150,919  
Canadian Head Office Ottawa, Canada. \$ 46,743,283

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Furnishes Education for Children, Makes Happy Homes, Provides Comfort in Old Age, Protects Business Credits, Offices in principal Canadian Cities.

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Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.  
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager  
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**NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED**  
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John B. Laidlaw Manager

years. The company is making progress and is safe to insure with, but we do not advise buying its stock at the price asked.

G. H. Scapa, Alta.: If you have a policy with the Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, and have made two premium payments on it, we advise you to hang on to it, as it would mean a loss to you to give it up or to replace it with a policy in another company. In the latter event, it would be the agent only who would make anything out of the change, as he would get a rake-off in the way of a commission for switching the business. If you will send us particulars as to the kind of policy you have, whether it is a whole life, 20-pay life or endowment, par or non-par, etc., we may be able to further advise you as to its fitness for your requirements, but in the meantime do not drop your insurance with the company. At the end of 1925 the assets of the Commercial Life totalled \$802,719, while the total liabilities except capital were \$418,187, showing a surplus as regards protection of policyholders of \$84,532. The paid up capital is \$109,715. Policyholders are amply protected, and the company is making steady progress.

H. J., Montreal, Que.: There is something in the suggestion that one tariff association in Canada, taking in all classes of insurance except life, would be an improvement on the present scheme of separate associations for different classes of insurance, with divided authority and duplicate overhead expenses. There is certainly more reason for such a move now than there was some years ago, in view of the fact that fire, casualty and automobile coverages are so much interwoven together anyway. Fire companies are going in for casualty lines in increasing numbers, while casualty companies are meeting the competition by taking up fire insurance. With one tariff association, a company would have to be either tariff or non-tariff in all departments. It could not be half one thing and half another; that is, it could not be tariff in its fire department and non-tariff in its automobile or casualty department, as is the case to-day. There will likely always be non-tariff companies, as there is no reason why a company should not have the right to operate without belonging to the tariff association if it feels like it so long as the safety of the insuring public is not endangered thereby. But there is sound sense in the argument that a company should be either tariff or non-tariff all the way through and not a mixture of both. The establishment of one association, to take in both fire and casualty insurance, would bring this about.

R. L., Newmarket, Ont.: Monarch Accident Insurance Co. has been in business since 1901 and is regularly licensed in Canada for accident and sickness insurance. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$52,662. It limits its policyholders to members of the Masonic order. Its policies cover accident, sickness and accidental death. Accident benefits—1 day to 2 years; sickness benefits—1 day to 15 months. On the non-cancellable basis, the policies remain in full benefit until age 70, provided the premiums are paid when due, unless in the meantime there is payment for one of the specific losses. Its liability under one accident claim or one sickness is limited, as already noted. The company is safe to insure with.

DON'T FORGET THE STRAW HAT  
It's train time now—pack up—get ready for Florida—the neighbours will look after the eat—  
The social session is on in Florida—the amusements are at their height. Florida is a winter rendezvous where you may enjoy summer pastimes to your heart's content—swimming, yachting, fishing, tennis—or just plain loafing.

An enchanted land, it seems, with its wonderful climate, its wondrous sights, its charming and hospitable people.

Your fondest dreams of a tropical winter will be exceeded when you visit Florida this year.

From Jacksonville to the Mexican Border the multitude of Gulf Coast resorts will help to make your holiday perfect—or there are boarding houses or homely bungalows to suit your pocketbook.

Any agent of the Canadian National Railway will gladly help you arrange your itinerary, besides giving you all other information you may require.

### INFORMATION COUPON

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The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night, going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

## The Mount Royal Assurance Co.

Total Assets \$2,200,000  
Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities ... 1,284,365

Total Losses Paid 7,700,000

Head Offices: 17 St. John Street, Montreal

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H. C. Bourne, Asst. Gen. Manager and Secretary,  
H. H. York, Inspector for Ontario,  
J. A. Macdonald, Inspector for Ontario,

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CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS, \$5,000,000

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ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N.S.

WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N.B.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

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ALL POLICIES DIVIDEND PAYING AND NON-ASSESSABLE

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Head Office: Toronto, Canada.

## CANADIAN APPRAISAL COMPANY LIMITED

The Pioneer Appraisal Organization of Canada

Established 1905

DURING the past twenty years we have appraised some SIX THOUSAND properties, all within the Dominion of Canada. The largest plants in every line of industry are included in our list of clients.

Correspondence Invited.

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENGL.

ASSETS EXCEED \$98,000,000.

## EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND  
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DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

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Issues Twenty Pay Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Health and Accident, Family Protection, Old Age Benefit, Whole Life, and Juvenile Benefit Policies.

Paid in Life Insurance Benefits since Organization \$87,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

## British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company

SECURITY EXCEEDS \$98,000,000

Applications for Agencies Invited

Head Office for Canada TORONTO

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager

85% OF THE INVESTMENTS OF THE COMMERCIAL LIFE

are in Government and Municipal Bonds and School Debentures on which there has never been a loss on principal or interest.

Representatives wanted in all districts throughout America and elsewhere.  
Address Head Office, Canada Building, Suite 1000, St. John's, Newfoundland, or Thomas Murphy, Manager, Canada Building, Suite 1000, St. John's, Newfoundland, or George W. Black, Manager, 500 King Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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Financial Agents

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Cable Address—Westward, Winnipeg

We Offer a Western Canada Service

Correspondence Invited



## CENTRAL CANADA IVAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

### Quarterly Dividend and Bonus

Notice is hereby given that a

**Quarterly Dividend of Three per cent. (3%)** for the three months ending December 31st, 1926, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, together with a

**Special Bonus of Eight per cent. (8%) for the year 1926**

making a total dividend distribution of twenty per cent. (20%) for the year. Both the dividend and bonus will be payable at the offices of the Company, Toronto, on and after Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1927.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. A. MORROW,  
Managing Director.

## Union Trust Company LIMITED

### DIVIDEND No. 78

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 3rd, 1927, for the three months ending December 31st, 1926.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from December 21st, 1926, to January 2nd, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C. D. HENDERSON,  
General Manager,  
Toronto, December 5th, 1926.

## Canada Cement Company, Limited ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS DIVIDEND NO. 43

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1½% for the three months ending December 31st, 1926, being at the rate of 6¢ per annum on the paid up Ordinary Stock of this Company has been declared and that the same will be paid on the 15th day of January next on Ordinary Shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1926.

H. L. DOOLEY, Secretary,  
Montreal, December 16th, 1926.

## THE Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited

### DIVIDEND NO. 45

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1926, being a minimum of Five Dollars (\$5.00) per share, have this day been declared payable on the 15th January, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1926.

By Order of the Board,

J. E. RILEY,  
Secretary,  
Montreal, Dec. 14th, 1926.

## PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED

### DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Dividends have been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED, as follows:

Regular Quarterly Dividend 1¾% on Preferred Stock.  
Regular Quarterly Dividend ½% on Common Stock.  
Special Dividend 1% on Common Stock.

All payable January 3rd, 1927, to Shareholders of record as at close of business December 15th, 1926.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,  
Secretary.

## The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th January, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd December, 1926.

W. H. BLACK,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Montreal, 24th Nov., 1926.

## Why Power Securities Enjoy High Favor

Canadian power companies are prosperous and are looking to futures of even greater prosperity.

That is because they constitute an essential industry which will automatically expand to keep pace with population growth and higher standards of living.

**Avon River Power Co.  
Limited**

First Mortgage 5½%  
Gold Bonds  
\$98.50 and interest

To Yield 5.60%

Descriptive circular furnished on request.

**JOHNSTON  
AND WARD**

14  
King St. E.,  
Toronto.



## United Farmers' Co-operative Cuts Capital Stock

## McKinnon Industries Maintains Good Position

TO OFFSET impairment of capital stock that has resulted in reducing net assets of the company to \$370,642, shareholders of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, at their annual meeting in Toronto last week, adopted a resolution to reduce the capital of the company, which is \$1,250,000 par value, to a sum not less than \$335,616, and to cancel a block of 29,471 shares out of a total of 50,000 and change others. After prolonged discussion this was carried by a vote of 157 to 17.

President Harry A. Gilroy explained that the authorized capital was \$1,250,000, divided into 50,000 shares of \$25 par value. He said that 47,792 of these shares had been sold to shareholders for \$1,194,800, on account of which \$875,642 had been paid to the company, the sum of \$319,157 being still unpaid. On the other hand, however, he pointed out the capital stock of the company had been so impaired that the assets of the company, according to the report of the auditors, now amounted to only \$370,642. The new stock would have no par value.

Mr. Gilroy said that the company had been organized at a time when prices were inflated. There had been disappointments. Some members of the staff had proven unsatisfactory. Some lines of business engaged in had proven unprofitable. "The old deficit which is still outstanding," he said, "on our books like a blot, and it would take us years to wipe it off, unless we do it by securing supplementary letters patent, under the Ontario Companies Act in accordance with the proposal I am submitting."

Fifty-seven per cent. of the 21,000 shareholders had stock that was only partly paid up and the company was holding their notes for the balance, he said. These notes were in danger of being outlawed. Those who had given the notes were in many cases now unable to pay the amounts owing and they were a matter of disquietude to them. The shares could not be transferred until they were paid up in full.

The effect of the proposal, he said, was to wipe out the unpaid value of the shares and issue stock equal to the amounts actually paid in.

The report of H. B. Clemes, general manager, showed that there had been a net trading profit for all departments of \$60,800, plus commodity dividends earned for cream shippers of \$79,471; returns to egg shippers of \$30,000 and a reserve set aside for grain shippers of \$1,959, a total of \$172,231 earned for distribution among the farmers of Ontario. Mr. Clemes explained the varied operations carried out in the building at Duke Street, and gave statistics showing the amount of business transacted there. In concluding he spoke in optimistic tone about prospects for the future which, he declared, had never been more bright.

## Better Showing by Canadian Car

ALTHOUGH dividends were not earned, profits of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, were nearly three times as large in the fiscal year ended September 30, 1926, as in the preceding year, amounting to \$714,825 as compared with \$256,388. Interest earned was \$132,088, as against \$232,484, bringing the total distributable earnings to \$846,914, as compared with \$488,878. As in 1925-26, the depreciation write-off was \$402,000. Interest payments required only \$385,054 as compared with \$416,644, these deductions leaving a credit balance of \$59,860, as compared with a deficit of \$329,772 the preceding year. Payment of the usual dividends on the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock created a debit balance of \$465,140 for the year, this reducing the balance standing of credit of profit and loss to \$2,190,209 from \$2,655,349.

The report shows that there is a much larger carry-over of business this year than last, and that the company is in the enviable position of having ample working capital to carry out necessary financial operations, such as bond retirement and provision for retirement of scrip in such a period. The President is decidedly hopeful as regards the future, and with no arrears of dividends to consider, with funded debt materially reduced, with only a little more than half a million of scrip to retire a year hence, and with over four millions of working capital, the company has probably never been in a better position to take advantage of a period of prosperity.

## USE "THE NATIONAL"

Travellers to Winnipeg and points west have preferred "The National" since its initial run. Those who are taking the trip for the first time are well advised to commence their journey right by travelling "National."

Splendid service, a fast, interesting trip and convenient hours of departure are a few reasons for "The National's" popularity.

"The National" leaves Toronto nightly at 9:00 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 10:00 a.m. the second morning. Connections are made at Winnipeg for all Western points. Special sleeper is carried on this train for the convenience of Sudbury passengers.

Tickets and information from any Canadian National Agent.

## Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

## Municipal Bonds

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## Foreign Issues Quoted

## DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Established 1901  
189 St. James Street  
E. R. WOOD, President  
Head Office: 26 King Street East  
TORONTO 2

## CANADA

THE world's leader in newsprint production—manufacturing about one-third of the world's output. This basic industry is one of several now swelling the industrial prosperity of Canada, and providing many profitable opportunities for investors.

## St. Lawrence Paper Mills LIMITED

### 6% BONDS

The first mortgage bonds of a low operating cost newsprint Company having ample pulpwood resources and one of the most modern and efficient mills on the continent located at Three Rivers, Que.

Price to yield about 6.1/8%

## NESBITT, THOMSON and Company Limited

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541

## Decline in Property Values in Inherited Estates

Values of properties often decline or are even lost in the hands of inexperienced Executors.

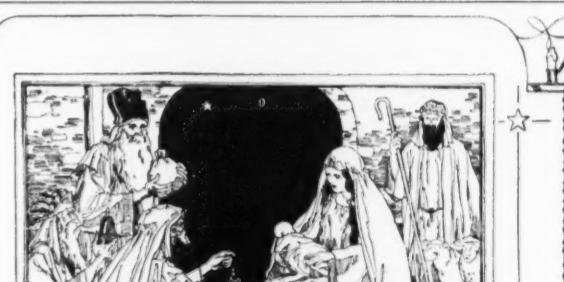
This may happen through negligence, inexperience, etc., of the Executor.

Avoid this and insure sound, careful business management of your Estate by appointing the

## PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

as Executor under your will. Call upon the competent services of our Officers to assist you in the preparation of your will and the arrangement of your affairs.

**Head Office: PRUDENTIAL TRUST BLDG., Montreal**  
Branches: Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina,  
Vancouver, London, Eng.



## A Child was Born in Bethlehem

NEARLY two thousand years have passed since the Wise Men of the East presented gifts and the humble shepherds paid their tributes of devotion to Mother and Child.

Christian civilization dates from that event and since then has raised motherhood and childhood to the highest plane in the estimation of the western world.

For the sake of mothers and their children, men toil and plan, sacrifice and endure. For the sake of mothers and children, men established the great institution of Life Insurance.

By Life Insurance—in Canada and the United States alone—the continued safety and comfort of women and children is secured to the extent of nearly eighty billions of dollars and this great institution is intimately connected with the Advent.

Could such a system as Life Insurance, with its primary motive the protection of women and children, be possible today had not the pagan ideals of decadent Greece and Rome been superseded by those of Christian civilization?

In the modern world mother and child constitute the two supreme reasons for Life Insurance.

## The MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA Waterloo Ontario

949

December 25, 1926

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

15

**Important Recommendations by Maritime Rights Commission**

IMPORTANT recommendations for the betterment of conditions in the Maritime Provinces are contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Rights, tabled in the House of Commons on December 10. The chief recommendations are:

1. Twenty per cent. decrease in railway freight rates to take effect immediately on all traffic which originates and terminates within the Atlantic division of the Canadian National Railways (including export and import traffic by sea from and to that division), the same reduction to apply to the Atlantic division portion of rates on traffic originating in that division but destined to points outside, the Dominion Government to bear the cost of such relief.

2. Pending revision upwards of Federal money grants, the payment of an interim lump sum increase as follows: Nova Scotia, \$875,000; New Brunswick, \$600,000; Prince Edward Island, \$125,000.

3. An additional car ferry or special freight boat between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, and a general survey of railway conditions on the Island with a view to ascertaining what is needed to improve them. "Some measure of capital expenditure will be necessary, to overcome present difficulties," says the report. Improved wharfage and storage facilities should be built by the Federal Government, it is added.

4. That the ports of Halifax and St. John each be placed under a harbor commission.

5. The appointment of a Deputy Minister to deal with fisheries entirely.

6. A bonus on steel when Canadian coal is used in its manufacture, the bonus to be calculated on the basis of the draw-back now paid on imported coal used in the manufacture of steel.

7. A tribunal "to inquire into circumstances surrounding the St. John and Quebec Railway, with power if they are satisfied that the circumstances justify it to arrange terms and conditions on which this railway should be taken over by the Government."

In addition to these definite recommendations the commission draws attention to opinions expressed by New Brunswick witnesses that a trade treaty with the United States covering forest products would greatly benefit the industry. The suggestion was that pulp and paper other than newsprint should enter the United States free.

The report also draws attention to the request that free entry to the United States should be secured for fresh fish and that the duty on manufactured fish entering the United States should be removed or lowered.

The commission thinks that the establishment of coking plants would go far towards solving the coal problem. It refers to a proposal submitted to the Royal Commission on Coal Mining last year for the establishment under Dominion Government assistance of coking plants at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Colborne and London.

Referring to Customs tariffs the report suggests immediate consideration of the tariff on coal. It takes note of the fact that a Tariff Advisory Board already has his subject under review.

Turning to the tariff on steel, the commission suggests that prompt action

should be taken. It points out that submissions were made that "the tendency of the tariff as affected by successive alterations has been to lessen the protection upon the primary products of iron and steel and to encourage their importation from other countries as being the raw materials of iron and steel fabricating and finishing industries in Canada." Because this matter is now before the Tariff Board the commissioners add: "We do not conceive it to be our duty to express any opinion."

In regard to agriculture the commissioners say "we feel that the responsibility for its backward condition rests primarily upon the industry itself and upon the provinces."

On the subject of immigration they express the view that the Federal authorities have not failed to promote settlement and that further colonization should be a matter for discussion between the Provincial and Federal authorities.

Negotiations should be instituted

says the report, to consider the acquisition by the Dominion of the Kent Northern Railway.

The commission decided that the question of Federal representation from the Maritime Provinces did not fall within the terms of reference, nor did "the claim presented by the Mayor of Halifax that the Dominion Government should pay a fair allowance to the city in lieu of the annual civic rates on Canadian National Railways and naval and military property extending for miles within the city."

The report was made by the commission composed of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, London, Eng., chairman, Judge W. B. Wallace, of Nova Scotia, and Professor Cyrus MacMillan, of McGill University, Montreal, following an extensive inquiry in which evidence was taken in various parts of Canada. The report contains approximately 30,000 words.

**Wayagamack Reports Higher Earnings**

THE annual report of Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, covering the fiscal year ending November 30, 1926, shows that profits from operation, after providing for income tax, were at the highest figure since 1920 and amounted to \$1,350,266, equivalent to nearly 3½ times interest requirements on the total funded debt. This compares with \$1,189,268 in the preceding year and \$677,509 two years previously, although it does not include \$500,000 of profit from other sources which has been transferred to general reserve.

After deducting \$397,500 for bond interest, \$160,000 for depreciation and \$136,784 for depletion of limits, the balance was \$655,982, equivalent to \$6.55 a share on the 100,000 shares of no-par-value capital stock now outstanding, or \$13.12 per share on the 50,000 shares of \$100 par value, which were outstanding at the close of the fiscal period under review. In the preceding year the profits were equivalent to \$11.22 on the \$100 shares.

The balance sheet reflects particular improvement in working capital position. Current assets at Nov. 30, 1926, amounted to \$3,651,824, and current liabilities to \$685,922, leaving net working capital of \$2,965,902. In this connection it is to be noted that an improvement of over \$900,000 was effected by the combination of increased assets and decreased current liabilities. The current assets at the close of the preceding fiscal year were \$2,782,569, and current liabilities \$721,346, net working capital being \$2,061,224. The increase in current assets were notable in cash holdings of \$350,175, as against \$80,350 last year, and in accounts receivable of \$1,065,473, as against \$870,857.

The company's third interest in the Anticosti Corporation represented by 20,000 no-par-value shares, is carried in the investment account at one dollar. President Whitehead points out that the pulpwood on the Island is conservatively estimated at 15,000,000 cords and that this is held in fee simple by Anticosti Corporation.

**Poor Showing by Cuban Canadian Sugar**

**PROFITS** of the Cuban Canadian Sugar Company for the year ending June 30, 1926, showed further curtailment as the result of the extremely low prices for raw sugar obtained during the year, with the result that there was a deficit of \$85,994 for the year without allowing for depreciation of plant and equipment. The working capital position was considerably impaired as a result of the adverse conditions.

Operating revenue was \$159,734, as compared with \$184,660. Other revenues brought the total to \$270,983, as against \$290,692. Interest charges of \$287,805, miscellaneous expenses of \$44,317, and depreciation of \$24,859, were the charges which created the deficit referred to, and brought the total profit and loss deficit to \$85,994. Working capital is down to \$115,541 from \$400,688. This being due chiefly to the reduction of the item, "lucrative," to \$74,680 from \$126,079. Other items show little change. Total assets are shown at \$13,560,510, as compared with \$13,532,240 at the end of the preceding year.

**Holt Renfrew Clears Off Dividend Arrears**

ALL arrears of dividends on the 7% cumulative preferred stock of Holt Renfrew and Company, Limited, have been cleared off by the declaration of 3½% in addition to the regular quarterly dividend for the final three months of the current year, payable January 3rd to shareholders of record December 29th. Dividends on Holt-Renfrew preferred fell in arrears to the extent of 7% when payment was suspended for the year 1923. In the first quarter of this year a payment of 1¾% was made on account of arrears and a similar payment of 1¾% was made with the dividend for the third quarter, which left a balance of 3½%, and this has now been cleared off with the declaration just announced.

**Cosgrave Brewery's Profits Are Down**

A SUBSTANTIAL decrease in earnings is revealed in the annual report of Cosgrave Export Brewery Company, Ltd., covering the twelve months ending August 31, 1926, profits for the year amounting to only \$48,576, as compared with \$68,249 for the previous year and \$102,970 for the year ended August 31, 1924. After reserve for income tax for 1926, amounting to \$4,261, the residue left to apply to dividends was \$44,315. Including the surplus brought forward from the previous year, the total available for distributions, etc., was \$112,084. Adjustments in 1925 income tax absorbed \$859; dividends from November, 1925, to September, 1926, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, took \$50,000, and the balance carried forward into the current year was \$62,945.

The balance sheet shows current assets of \$131,914, against current liabilities of \$61,233, leaving net working capital of \$70,681. Total assets as of August 31 last were \$1,185,543. Lands and buildings were placed at \$1,016,253, while capital authorized and issued total \$1,000,000, par value \$10.

**Wheat Pool Final Payment**

ALBERTA members of the wheat pool have been paid their final payment. This brings the total payment to them on the 1925 wheat crop to \$1,42½ cents, basis Vancouver, allowing for all deductions for pool purposes. The Alberta pool handled more than 45,000,000 bushels of the 1925 crop, compared with 23,000,000 bushels of the 1924 crop.

Raymond sugar factory, built last year by the Canadian Sugar Refineries, Limited, is well into its second annual production. A thousand tons of beets are being sliced daily and Raymond sugar is supplying to a considerable extent the Alberta market. The beet crop will aggregate around 60,000 tons this year.

The company's third interest in the Anticosti Corporation represented by 20,000 no-par-value shares, is carried in the investment account at one dollar. President Whitehead points out that the pulpwood on the Island is conservatively estimated at 15,000,000 cords and that this is held in fee simple by Anticosti Corporation.

**EXTRA TRAIN SERVICE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S**

To provide adequate accommodation during Christmas and New Year's period, the Canadian Pacific has ordered a very large number of extra coaches on all regular trains, also many extra parlor cars will be available. In addition, the following extra trains will be operated.

Train for Detroit, operating regularly daily except Sunday, out of Toronto at 11:50 p.m., will, on Sundays, Dec. 26 and Jan. 2, operate on regular schedule.

Toronto-Lindsay-Havelock—Leave 4:40 p.m. Friday, Dec. 24, making all stops en route, this train will carry two through coaches to Lindsay.

Parkdale-London—Leave 3:10 p.m. Friday, Dec. 24, stopping at Parkdale-Orangeville—Leave 5:15 p.m. Friday, Dec. 24, making all stops to Orangeville and proceeding to Owen Sound if necessary.

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Just as an annual inventory is necessary to successful merchandising, so is a periodical survey (and analysis) of holdings important to careful investors. It enables them to maintain an accurate knowledge of the position of their securities and of any important changes that may have occurred.

The services of our organization in this respect are gladly placed at the disposal of investors. If you care to provide us with a list of your present holdings, we will be glad to report upon their current market position and to make any suggestions that seem advantageous. This service, of course, is rendered without obligation.

*Correspondence is invited.*

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### Good Showing by Goodyear Cotton Co.

PROFITS amounting to \$49,658 after all charges, including taxes and bond interest, are shown in the first annual report of the Goodyear Cotton Company of Canada, Ltd., covering operations from the inception of the company on April 1, 1926, to the close of the fiscal period on September 30 last. The report shows that dividends on the preferred shares were earned nearly three times over and that after disbursements for the six months of \$16,625, there remained a surplus of \$33,033, the equivalent of over \$6 a share on the common.

The balance sheet shows current liabilities in excess of current assets, the former amounting to \$72,260 and the latter to \$408,499. Reserves for depreciation amounted to \$254,591. First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds outstanding amount to \$300,000, while the amount of 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock, par value \$100, is \$475,000. Total assets amounted to \$1,561,135, of which \$1,144,954 is comprised of real estate, buildings, machinery and equipment.

In commenting on the operations of the company, which was formerly the Canadian Manhasset Cotton Company, and which was this year purchased by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, as a subsidiary, C. H. Carlisle, president, says in part:

"The entire output of the plant is sold to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, thereby eliminating all selling expense, credit risk, and the stocking of finished materials. The plant is operated on a 22-hour basis and on a standard construction. The new equipment is now in operation and your company will be able to sell its products, meeting the lowest competitive prices and make a profit of many times its dividend and sinking fund."

### Canada Iron's Profits Lower

ALTHOUGH the Canada Iron Foundries, Limited, did a larger volume of business in the fiscal year ended September 30 last than in the preceding twelve months, the profit earned decreased from \$350,209 to \$320,027 because of the lower prices obtained for pipe. The company's report shows that the sum of \$82,704 received for interest and exchange was added to the profits, making a total income of \$402,731. Deduction of depreciation at \$195,059, interest at \$59,899 (this including provision for sinking fund), maintenance at \$8,950 (being for non-operating plants), left a balance of \$138,823. Preferred dividends during the year were paid to the extent of \$155,112, leaving a debt for the year of \$16,289, as compared with a surplus of \$1,989 in the previous year. Previous balance was brought forward at \$21,142, making a profit and loss balance in the current report of \$4,853.

In the balance sheet net working capital is shown lower, excess of current assets, current liabilities standing at \$1,716,775, as compared with \$1,966,922 in the previous report. Among the assets in the balance sheet investments are shown higher by nearly half a million, but call loans at \$225,000 shown in the previous report have disappeared in the latest report. The annual meeting of the company will be held on January 10.

### National Trust Co. Increases Capital

THE National Trust Company has announced an increase in its capital, which will bring the total paid up to \$3,000,000, action along this line being taken to meet the growing needs of the company's business. The increase in the paid-up capital from \$2,250,000 to \$3,000,000 will be made by offering to the shareholders 7,500 new shares (at present authorized but unissued), of the par value of \$100 at the price of \$175 per share. The high point reached by the stock this year was 245 and it has been as low as 232%. The range during 1925 was from 210 to 228.

The first offering of the company's capital, amounting to \$1,000,000, was made to the public in September, 1898, at 125. In January, 1911, there was allotted 500,000 shares at 200 and in June, 1920, a further allotment of 500,000 shares at 175. In January, 1924, 250,000 shares were issued in payment on the purchase of the Mercantile Trust Company.

### Improvement Shown by Dominion Glass

PROFITS of the Dominion Glass Company, Limited, for the year ended September 30, 1926, amounted to \$661,586, as compared with \$607,037 for the preceding year and \$753,369 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1924. Bond interest of \$170,000 and preferred dividends amounting to \$182,000 left a balance of \$309,586 applicable to common dividends. This is the equivalent of 7.28 per cent. on the \$4,250,000 common stock outstanding, as compared with 6 per cent. in



G. H. RENNIE  
Newly appointed President and General Manager of the Canadian Department Stores Limited, which is the recently formed merger of two of the largest stores in the principal cities of Ontario. Mr. Rennie was formerly Assistant Manager of the Robert Simpson Company, Limited.

1925 and 9.44 per cent. in 1924. After payment of common dividends amounting to \$297,500, there remained a surplus of \$12,036, as compared with a deficit of \$42,463 the preceding year. The profit and loss balance now stands at \$1,078,342.

Small change is shown in working capital, a moderate decline being shown in both current assets and current liabilities, with net working capital being shown at \$2,479,746, as compared with \$2,531,896. Reflecting the increase in the volume of business being done, inventories are higher at \$1,781,383. Accounts receivable are slightly lower at \$1,127,936; prepayments, \$4,989; Dominion of Canada bonds, \$103,186; cash, \$23,324, and investments, \$122,705; accounts payable are shown at \$289,664; accrued interest, \$21,027; dividends payable, \$119,875, and accrued charges, including payroll, taxes, etc., \$151,442.

Total assets are \$11,383,789, as compared with \$12,144,795. The property account is reduced over \$100,000 to \$5,103,696, while good-will is again reduced by nearly \$500,000, being shown at \$3,156,920. This reduction, a proportion of the increase of depreciation reserve, has been made through the elimination of the sinking fund reserve which at the end of the 1924-25 fiscal year stood at \$876,439.

### English Electric Company Gets Noranda Contract

ONE of the most important electrical mining contracts in recent years has been closed by the English Electric Company of Canada. This involves the complete electrification of Noranda Mines, Limited. The contract includes transformers, motors, generators, etc., with delivery to be made within four months.

The business of the English Electric Company of Canada is understood to have increased substantially during the past year or so. Not long ago the company delivered electrical equipment in connection with the new hoists at the Hollinger Consolidated.

### The Best Investment

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.—I am greatly indebted for your able analysis of the investment offered me. I believe that Saturday Night itself is the best investment any man can make, and that it would be an excellent thing for the country if every home had a copy.

—A. J. B., Calgary, Alta.

### CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRAVEL

Going home for Christmas? That is the question one overhears everywhere at this time of year when the shop windows, the weatherman, everything and everybody is talking about Christmas, and the answer, if you happen to hear that too, is almost invariably in the affirmative.

It's a funny thing but pretty much universal this feeling that everyone has that Christmas can only be Christmas in only one place in all the world. At Christmas time the ties of family and friends and fireside are strongest and at this season of the year there always comes, stronger than ever, the call of home.

Long ago, when travelling facilities were not what they are today it was very impossible, even by enduring great hardships, for friends to unite for this festive season; but today with the help of modern railway methods, the breadth of a whole continent cannot keep them apart.

Indications are at present that Christmas travel this year will be heavier than it ever has been before, and in order to meet the increased traffic, the Canadian Pacific Railway are calling into use special trains and additional equipment. Full details concerning the advance plans and preparations for extra trains are obtainable from any of the company's agents.

All other branches of Canadian Pacific are making their special preparations for Christmas too. Special supervision is being given to the handling of Christmas gifts by the Canadian Pacific Express who have already commenced their busy season. The Canadian Pacific Telegraph have also engaged a special staff for the Christmas rush to look after the rapid transmission of holiday greetings.

And along with all these special facilities Canadian Pacific extends to its usual courteous service and wishes you all a Merry Christmas.



## Personal Service

PERSONAL service is one of the features of the work of this Corporation. Officers in charge of estates and trusts committed to its care take an active, personal interest in their administration, giving friendly advice and counsel on financial and family matters to beneficiaries—making it their business to facilitate the work on hand, collecting the estate income as it falls due and promptly sending cheques to those entitled.

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Upon request we will forward a circular giving full particulars of this issue, and also the December edition of our monthly publication "Investment Securities," containing a complete list of our current recommendations.

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 25, 1926

**Agnes**

The Scotch Ball and Its Effects—Christmas Customs and Cards  
By Beatrice Sullivan

I SHIFTED my dressing bag to the other hand and inserted my latch key. 10 o'clock! Agnes would have finished her bath, Bath Salts would be heavy on the air, the dismembered morning papers would be scattered about, and in pink and placid perfection Agnes would be dawdling over her cup of coffee.

"Agnes" was "Mama"—we always called her that, to make her feel more at home. I shut the door of the flat softly, listening for "Toto's" welcoming bark. "Toto" is Agnes' long suffering "Peke." I am Patricia, her daughter, also long suffering. Queer! not a sound! of Agnes, or Toto, or the "Sheepdog."

Three days ago I had left my composite parent shepherded by a jovial Abigail with an innocuous list of tea parties, dinners and theatres to anchor to, in my absence, and the safe harbour of bed at night. I had let myself in quietly to surprise Agnes; you couldn't, it was always the other way. Startled, I peeped round the corner of her door—the room was a blaze of light! the curtains not drawn! two high-heeled shoes topped each electric bulb, a long trail of dark, secretive Scotch plaid was looped across the looking-glass; on the dressing table a Scotch "Bonnet" was stuck rakishly on a tall blue candle. Agnes' evening frock weighted down one end of an engraving of "Excelsior"—from the bed came a growl, and a grunt. I didn't know which was Mama. I looked closer. Agnes seemed to have a great deal on, and a great deal over her: two cushions from the living-room were at her feet. A small floor mat with "Welcome" on it lay across her chest. In horror I peered closer at my unconscious parent. At that second she turned, hunched her shoulder luxuriously under the pillows, eyes tight shut, and with a small pancake of a hand made blind passes at a boudoir cap she always clung to—a huge Cairngorm Brooch with a bunch of white heather dragged the lace over her left ear.

"Agnes," I ejaculated—"Toto"—not a flicker of recognition from either, not a sound, but rhythmic breathing boomed through the room. Suddenly Agnes opened her eyes, evidently didn't like them that way, and shut them; then she unclosed them again and smiled—deliberately—and reminiscingly—smiled, and murmuring indistinctly "Mustn't park near a hydrant," closed her eyes again.

"That you old thing—might give me something to drink—I mean a glass of water." Mama made a Herculean effort, eyes still shut, and wobbled into a sitting posture.

"What on earth has happened? How do you account for the look of the room? Where have you been, Agnes?"

"There's no reason why I should tell you." Mama opened her eyes reluctantly. "I don't need to account to you for my actions. I am at liberty to have a Jewish Program, a Rat Hunt, or a Missionary meeting in my flat without your permission, but if you ask me nicely, I'll tell you." Mama smiled reminiscently again. "I let out my ears, and I went to St. Andrew's Ball." Agnes pulled down the glass compositely, pulled the pink silk eiderdown up closer to her neck, shut her eyes with a metallic snap, and became rigid on the pillows.

"Toto" hated me. I could feel it; he crawled up from the foot of the bed with worship of Agnes in every eyelash and curled up like a shoulder bouquet at her neck.

"Well!" I said, disagreeably—"You've been to Balls before, and come back, but never with so much—scenery. Who took you to the Ball?" Just then something slid out of the massacre on the bed and hit my shoe. I picked it up, a large silver-plated tablespoon engraved with the name of hotel.

"Agnes, what's this?" Agnes turned pettishly. "Oh that's a bird-cage with two Japanese Love Birds—which did you think it was?"

"Don't be idiotic, it's a spoon."

"Do you know I always called them that, myself." A plump pink back was immediately turned on me, and slumber instantly claimed her.

"Agnes," I said, shaking her somnolent shoulder, "if you don't explain at once I'll walk straight out of this flat. I left you only three days ago—last night was the only time you were alone, and you promised you'd write English letters and do your Christmas lists, and I come back and find this."

"Tough Soup" came feebly from the welter of pillows—"Tough Soup!" What sort of soup was that? I'd never heard of it—had it anything to do with the spoon? Was it a soup spoon?

"All right. Good-bye." I seized my dressing bag and walked firmly into the hall. Just as I opened the door I heard a wail—"Patricia."

"Well," I said, encouragingly, as I sat on the end of the gipsy encampment. "You let out your ears?"

"Yes! Don't ever do it." Agnes said earnestly. "Don't ever do it," and she sat up, pushing the Cairngorm and feather garnished cap to the back of her head.

"I suppose letting out your ears is the modern equivalent for tossing your bonnet over the windmill, Agnes."

"Well you see it took a lot of courage—the hair had been lashed over them like a tarpaulin over a haystack for years—and after I'd once unthethered them I felt equal to anything. It was in the street car—I was going to change that book I got for your Aunt Susan—it wasn't at all a nice book, and I wanted to see if the author had written another—and I met Col. Bentley, or Bentham—you know, the large one with the heavy wainscoating—and he asked me to go to the Ball, said he'd take me. I said I wasn't Scotch, and I didn't think it would appeal to me, but he telephoned that night, and was so insistent, so I said I'd go. After all, one ought to know a little about the Lost Tribes; it's one's duty; just keeping yourself to yourself, the way we Irish do, isn't very patriotic."

"Do you like the Scotch, Agnes?"

"I don't know anything about them; I love the clinkers in their voices, and their 'Scotch Bun' and shortbread. They seem very inquisitive; one man, whom I didn't know at all, asked if I had a 'Wee Doc and Doris.' I said my son wasn't in the medical profession, and that your name was Patricia. I thought perhaps if I became



PORTRAIT BY A CANADIAN PAINTER

Miss Margaret Cockshutt, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Mrs. Cockshutt, from the oil painting by E. Wyly Grier, R.C.A., of Toronto, on exhibition at the Royal Canadian Academy at the Art Gallery, Toronto.

sunk and drowned in them for a few hours I might know more; they permeate very quickly, the Scotch do."

"I suppose the ball-room was beautifully decorated?"

"Yes, it was hung with red and blue and yellow and green Spartans."

"Tartans, you mean, Agnes."

"Oh yes! Their National clothes, it looked rather like a 'wet-wash,' and behind the Dais was a big target with clay pigeons."

"Clay pigeons? Surely not."

"Well they were something made with clay."

"Oh you mean their National weapon, Claymores."

"Toto do stop sniffing at me like that," Agnes said crossly. "What's the matter with him, Patricia. Can you see?"

Toto behind Agnes on the pillows was barking incessantly and making miniature dashes at the bunch of heather affixed to her cap.

"What is the matter with him, Patricia?" He's never behaved like that before—oh—do you think it's possible that he smells a Haggis?—the Scotch National Animal? You know it might have walked about near that very bit of heather. I saw a picture of one once, and it looked brown and stupid like an oyster."

"Agnes, look me straight in the eye—you don't really think a Haggis is an animal?"

"Yes, of course I do. It's a brown, disappointed creature."

"It's not an animal at all."

"Well, sometimes I get mixed a little, Patricia, but I think you are quite right. I did forget, of course. He was that well known Colonel in the Scotch Army—"Scots whae ha'e wi Haggis led"—but somehow Scotch customs don't seem as adhesive as Irish."

"Agnes you are deplorably ignorant. A Haggis is a pudding—!"

"A pudding like a bread and butter pudding? I don't believe it. Why at supper time they stood up when 'He' not it came into the room!—! They are a wonderful nation if they can get a thrill out of a pudding."

"Well! you haven't yet explained how you come home laden with trophies and silver spoons."

"I can't explain," Agnes said decidedly.

"Agnes, was there any Scotch?"

"Why there was nothing else, it was all Scotch, I told you."

"And you took one?"

"No, someone gave me one, and I'm not going to be catechised, Patricia. Nearly everyone was Reeling and Flinging themselves all over the place."

"You seem suddenly to have become very vulgar, Agnes. Where did you get those yards and yards of plaid, and the 'Bonnet' and the Cairngorm? You've got all the upholstering. Whom did you take it off?"

"Oh! Patricia, you don't think there was anything under the bonnet and the plaid that has been mislaid? I can't remember. I was so cold, and I had something to

drink, and then we had supper—that's where the spoon came from—it must have been a favor—and then there was more supper, and I was still cold, and that's all. I remember till you came in—Oh Patricia, perhaps you had better see if there's a kilt anywhere. The Scotch are very quick at noticing anything. I heard one man say I had a "Bum" on, so I had—I did my hair in a "bum", fancy him knowing that. Now I come to think of it it was all very exhausting—and I really don't like not knowing how I signed off! Shall we advertise the plaid and the bonnet and the big brooch, Patricia?"

"Well, hardy, old dear, you'd have to say where they were found, and anyway here's a Christmas card for you,"

I do hope you'll have a packet of letters I'd picked up on my arrival.

"If it's one of those 'personal' Christmas cards, you

can give it to 'Toto'; they are generally in the sender's name in inflamed gigantic capitals, voicing extravagant sentiments—with nothing about 'you.' I wish there was a close season in Christmases, and I wish they'd invent a double-breasted turkey—those single ones go nowhere, and I do hate having screaming red ribbons in my camisoles for two months."

"Red ribbons in camisoles! Agnes, why no one wears anything but white or pink in their lingerie."

"Well, do you think I'm going to let off that ribbon off the Christmas presents be wasted? Not for one moment. I'm only praying it will never be the fashion to use tin foil or barbed wire. And it's so difficult to hold on to that Santa Claus expression for two weeks. I go out in the morning with a rollicking holly and mistletoe here-we-go-gathering-nuts-in-May look, and by 2 o'clock I'm like a wet coal sack. If only one could be inoculated against Christmas."

"Agnes, you got twice as many presents as I did last year."

"My good child, you know perfectly well that half

the presents I get I just hold to me for one blissful

moment. It's a 'Hail and Farewell' process with me—rip

off its bib and undershirt, stick on a fresh label, and off

she goes to someone else. My Christmases are generally arid periods of renunciation. Last year I set my heart

on a lamb of a dressing jacket of flesh charmeuse, with

marabout trimming, and picked on your Aunt Susan as

the lucky donor. For half an hour I talked about the awful

draughts in my bedroom, the delightful possibilities of

flesh charmeuse, the quaintness of marabout and its family

habits; does it live in a tree like a banana, Patricia? or do

you just get it by the yard? Well, do you think I could get

the charmeuse, the marabout, and me, together in your

Aunt's mind? not for one minute. She said she once met

a caribou, a large animal with a hat-rack in front, and was

a marabout its child? Then she toyed with Mussolini and the Marlborough divorce case, and the last I heard of her

she was headed for Baffins Bay with a consignment of

Roman meal for the porpoises?"

"And what did she send you—I've forgotten?"

"A year's subscription to the Canadian Churchman!"

"And what did you send her, Agnes?"

"Oh I made that old foot muff into a tea cosy, covered it with a piece of your yellow-brocaded evening frock, and sewed a 'Made in France' label in it."

"I can't see why just because someone gives you something you've always got to pay it back—in the end you're just where you started."

"Yes, but I think it's very difficult to accept things—makes you feel like an invalid; you take it lying down, so you just hurl something back to show you're in a healthy condition."

"You've got to go through Christmas, Agnes, it's like toothing," I said, detaching Toto from the Scotch Bonnet. "I never can make out if people give you what they like, or what they think you'd like, or what they'd like you to."

"If you don't like it you can lump it—that's the slogan I think now-a-days."

Agnes began to move about uneasily, like something out of the "Lost World," under the bedclothes and other additional articles, and I knew she had mentally sighted some new plaything, and her mind had galloped off on another tangent.

"I'm sure you've got to 'cluster' to have a good Christmas, you've got to be packed about with humanity clean or dirty, it doesn't matter which, to catch the spark. I can tell the minute Christmas has got into the house, everything creaks with good-will. You may just as well resign yourself to be what Mr. Mantelli would call 'demmed' democratic on Christmas Day. Patricia, I know I'll shake hands with, and pin mince pies on, the 'Tinker Tailor, Soldier-Sailor'—and hang Holly and red ribbon on the 'Rich man, Poor man, Beggarman, Thief'—no not on the rich man. There are going to be no mural decorations for the rich man; he can buy his own mince pies."

"And another thing, Patricia,"—Agnes made preparations to emerge from the debris on the bed—"It's Christmas—and I won't promise not to let out my ears." Standing up, she did an impromptu Highland Fling. "It's Christmas! and—"

I'd like to help the needy—  
The poor and pale, and sedate,  
The Kiddies short on clothes  
With percolated hose  
And damp and rosy nose  
I'd like to cheer.

I'd like to help the Lady  
Whose life is drab or shady,  
And the bloke who's got the cluck  
And is d— well out of luck  
Into him I'd like to tuck  
A mug of beer.

So hurry up, old thing,  
For time is on the wing—  
And we'll gather in the lone ones  
The fat, or scraggy bone ones  
And all the without-home-ones  
For Christmas, Dear.

### The Child

The little feet running upon the floor

Bring back to me youth and the golden weather,

Old little feet long lost, long hungered for!

My heart springs up, light as the grey dove's feather,

O little feet running upon the floor!

O lovely kisses from a sweet wet mouth!

Fragrant and dewy as wet garden roses,

Kisses that bring me the beloved youth,

Sweet as soft rain drenching dry garden cloes,

The lovely kisses from a sweet wet mouth,

O little arms clinging about my neck,

Holding me fast, and silken cheek and fine,

God pity mothers who this night must take

Farewell of some sweet thing like this of mine,

With never more soft arms about the neck,

God gives the dearest gifts over and over;

O little grandson, youth comes with your kiss,

God gives me back my youth and my lost lover,

And all the precious things were mine and his,

And even the sweets the heart thought past recover.

—Katharine Tynan

## &lt;h



### Strengthens the Feet By Natural Exercise

IF YOUR feet are weak or hurting, you will appreciate the freedom and comfort of the

### Cantilever Shoe

(For Men, Women and Children)

It follows Nature's method by permitting the exercise which keeps the foot muscles well and strong.

The flexible leather arch allows the foot arches to flex naturally.

The toes are given room in the Cantilever.

Comfort such as you want to enjoy is the natural result of these Cantilever improvements in shoe design.

The graceful lines and fine finish will please you, too.



#### Cantilever Shoe Shops

TORONTO, 7 Queen St. E., at Yonge.  
HALIFAX, 7 Queen St. E., at Yonge.  
OTTAWA, Jackson Bldg., cor. Bank & Slater.  
MONTREAL, Keefer Bldg., St. Catherine.  
SAVANNAH, Georgia, Keefer & Rains, Ltd.  
SUDSBURY, F. M. Stanford, Ltd.  
PEACE RIVER, N.W.T., Hudson Bay Co.  
WINNIPEG, Hudson Bay Co.  
REGINA, The Yale Shoe Ltd.  
SAKAMON, Alberta, Hudson Bay Co.  
EDMONTON, Hudson Bay Co.  
CALGARY, Hudson Bay Company  
VANCOUVER, Hudson Bay Company  
VICTORIA, Hudson Bay Company

### Not a Great General -- But He Won a Great Victory

He had been a serious case—tuberculosis seemed to have a pretty good hold on him. For all he was a tall, broad-shouldered chap of 26. When they took him in he weighed only 118 pounds. So when the doctors and nurses of the Toronto Hospital for Consumptives saw him they knew they had a tough battle on their hands. Now here is the interesting part. They told him just what he was facing, the difficulties ahead of him and the discipline to which he must submit to help with his own cure and what do you think happened? He buckled to the task, smiled through all the odds, fought his fight and in 13 months left the Hospital in triumph with a gain of 44 pounds to his credit—back to his family and job with better health than he has had for years.

The Toronto Hospital is largely dependent upon voluntary contributions. Please send what you can.



THIS letter may be too late to wish you a Merry Christmas (with seasonable weather such as was always to be found on old Christmas cards) but may I wish my readers wherever they may be a Very Happy New Year? A year of national prosperity and happiness, and a year in which each one finds some dear wish granted, some cherished plane nearer fruition. And may I—as you have always been very indulgent kind

driver can keep his nerves from becoming shattered. The increase in the number of motor vehicles using the streets makes it more and more difficult to get about and it is hoped the the L. C. C. in considering the report will consider also how to protect the poor pedestrian more efficiently.

It is rumored, however, that the time will come when pedestrians will be punished for walking to the common danger. A man who stepped off the pavement suddenly and caused a driver to pull up so that his car skidded would be responsible for ensuing accidents. It is also talked of that people should only be allowed to cross at certain points. But surely a great body of police would be needed to see that none of us escaped their vigilance and darted over just where we most wanted to cross the road.

IT SEEMS too strange to be true that "The Farmer's Wife", Eden Philpott's play is still running, and testifying to the fondness of a large proportion of the public for clean plays. Moreover the same auth-

playwright and his daughter have made a success with "Yellow Sands" which is the attraction at the Haymarket Theatre, and also deals with simple people who are not doing anything outrageous. They say that the fashion for the extreme and unpleasant plays is dying out and the clean and the romantic are to take their place, which is all to the good and should give a chance to some enterprising writers who have been complaining that they go no chance. *Apropos* the romantic Dennis Neilson Terry and his wife have just returned from a long South African tour and hope to be seen in London again. And *apropos* again of simple plays, Mr. Graham Moffatt, who long ago made a success with "Bunty pulls the Strings", produced this week at the Royalty "Granny", the story of a managing old lady who arranges the affairs of her family and of others to the satisfaction of herself and of her audience in the theatre.

FANCY dress dances in aid of various objects are always popular and one would suppose it was hard to find anything new in the way of fancy dress.

**Fancy Dresses** However, at the recent P. E. N. Club ball, Una, Lady Troubridge went as the "White Monkey" in honor of Mr. John Galsworthy, and Margaret Kennedy, the brilliant author of "The Constant Nymph" went as one of the characters from "Little Women". At the same ball Miss Radcliffe Hall, the author of several clever novels, of which "Adam's Breed" was the last, wore a Georgian costume which was genuine in almost every stitch. At the Three Arts Ball some lovely costumes are to be worn. Several are Venetian dresses, and they say that for fancy dress Russia is being called upon more than ever. As to wigs I have seen some beautiful green and blue wigs to match frocks, and ridiculous as it sounds they were very effective.

EVEN if this reaches you after Christmas I cannot help telling something of the Christmas shopping in which we are at the moment submerged. London Christmas shopping with a will when it comes to it a few weeks before the great Day of Days, and from the babies to the grandmothers the whole world is absorbed in choosing presents. When you add an army from the country and another army from the suburbs, to those who already live within easy reach of the great shops, you can readily imagine that things are apt to be lively during the rush hours. True the Londoner is very law abiding and very willing to accept a sensible suggestion, and in this case the suggestion to shop early in the month and early in the day was favorably considered with the result that crowds are out at all hours.

The London shop assistant is the reader—be a little more personal than is conventional and tell you that this year just closing was made especially memorable for the writer of this Letter because it brought her face to face with so many shadow friends? Her warm thanks go out to all who have helped and encouraged her through a long period as London correspondent of this paper; that encouragement and personal kindness have done much to make writing a pleasure that never stales.

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THE report of the London County Council on the street accidents during the year makes the general public think furiously on the greatly increased and increasing danger to life and limb involved in the tremendous amount of traffic in the metropolitan police area. It is horrifying to learn that nearly three deaths per day occur through accidents, and this takes no account of the number of accidents which are not fatal.

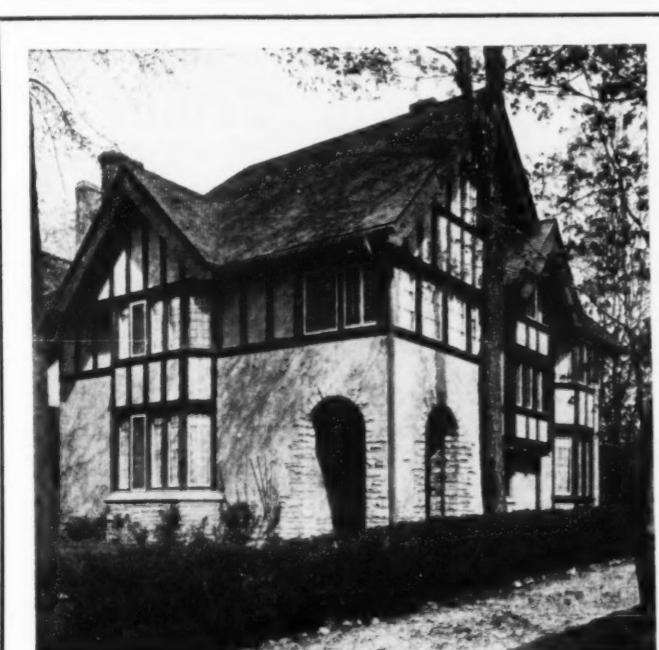
In the year 1923, 668 persons were killed and 30,333 were injured. In

the following year the number of killed rose to 844, and over 35 thousand injured. In 1925 there were 840 killed and 39,186 injured, but in this year, 1926, during the first nine months alone there were 710 deaths and the number of injured is not yet known.

Nearly three fourths of the killed are pedestrians, and the cause of the accidents in 50 per cent. of the cases is the negligence or ignorance of drivers.

Although the one-way traffic has many advantages it is regarded as even more dangerous to the pedestrians than the old go-as-you please methods. But, in addition, the great number of buses on the streets make the traffic dangerous and the slow, lame, or elderly passengers are not taken into account when it comes to running up to schedule time with the result that there are many accidents through a bus starting before the passengers are actually on firm ground.

For my own part when I am out in the most popular thoroughfares during rush hours I wonder how any driver can negotiate the traffic without daily accidents, or how any



### Artistic Rosedale Residence FOR SALE

This is a charmingly planned stone and stucco home, on a well treed lot, just a few steps from the Government House. Designed by an eminent architect, it is well planned and luxuriously appointed. Heated by a Foss Oil Burner, and automatic humidifier. May be purchased on easy terms, at seven thousand less than cost, to close an estate.

**GIBSON BROS.**  
Adel. 0685

357 Bay Street.

## Christmas Trump

Diamonds are your Christmas trump.

*They are your highest play in your longest and strongest suit. Lead a diamond and watch it take your partner's heart.*

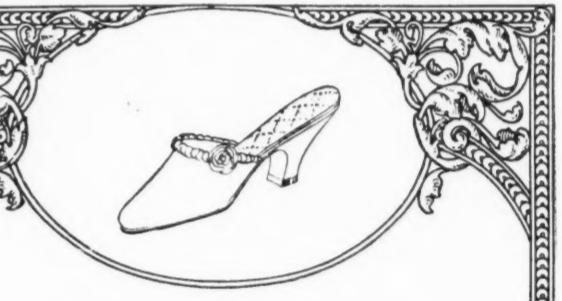
The rules of the Christmas game are simple and complete. Finesse a diamond, double your partner's joy in receiving and re-double your own satisfaction in giving.

To assist you may we suggest an exquisite ring, containing a canary diamond set in platinum, supported by two beautifully cut pear-shaped diamonds? Here is a gift to capture a heart and hold it for ever.

There are other gifts in the Ryrie-Birks diamond department no less compelling than this one. You are invited to come in and make an early inspection of our diamond show-cases.

## Ryrie-Birks

Diamond Merchants Yonge and Temperance



### Dainty Enough For Any Woman

These lovely satin mules are as charming a gift as one could find in a day's searching. They're well made of fine satin in several popular colors—and they're only, \$5.00.

#### HOSIERY

You'll find our Hosiery Section a pleasant place to shop for Xmas Hosiery, Cut Steel and Rhinestone Buckles, Shoe Trees, Spats, etc.

#### H. & C. BLACHFORD

LIMITED

286 Yonge Street Near Dundas Street.

But it is not yet possible to give this treatment to all sick people. Many ailing people, especially little children, live in remote districts, far from the nearest artificial sunlight clinic. How were these patients to be treated with sunlight?

The solution came when it was decided to see what effect food radiated under these powerful light-batteries would have upon the sufferers. In a northern hospital food was radiated, packed, and distributed to remote patients.

#### Eating Sunlight

WHEN scientists began to investigate the riddle of cod-liver oil they found that this oil had more disease-fighting properties than any other known substance. What made it so potent in combating ill-health?

It was ultimately ascertained that cod-liver, from whose livers this oil is prepared, feed entirely upon a vegetable which floats upon the surface of the water. In other words, they feed upon sun-drenched food and nothing else.

But it was a long time before anyone thought of applying this knowledge in a practical way to other foods. That has now been done.

The action of sunlight upon disease has long been known and understood. The unseen, but potent ultra-violet rays fortify the blood against invading germs. The same results are obtainable by means of artificial sun-lamps.

Not poverty, but unselfishness, is the true Christian ideal. The Bishop of Birmingham.

**THE "VANCOUVER EXPRESS"**  
One dictionary defines the word "express" as "to declare; to make known; to put into words; rapid transit or conveyance." To Canadians, with the prefix Vancouver, the word means decidedly more. In addition to rapid transit, "Vancouver Express" means comfort, convenience, quality of cuisine and the acme of personal service.

The fact that Canadian Pacific through train starts from Toronto gives local patrons the advantage of rapid service to the Pacific Coast without change of cars. It is timed to reach the Western cities at suitable hours and to make convenient connections at Regina and Calgary for Saskatoon and Edmonton, and at Vancouver for Victoria and South Pacific Coast points.

The "Vancouver Express" leaves Toronto Union Station daily at 9 p.m. Its service is proven and is the standard of the continent—Canadian Pacific throughout. Whether you travel in the Standard or Tourist sleeping cars, the Compartment Observation or Colonial car, you are assured that perfection of courteous, efficient attention that identifies all branches of Canadian Pacific service. Rates, reservations and full information from any Canadian Pacific ticket agent.

December 25, 1926

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

19

**Here and There in the Old Land**  
*From Grave to Gay  
From Lively to Severe*

THE Rev. E. A. Robertson, of the Scottish Mountaineering Club, said that during an expedition to an historic cave "A-Hunting the Deer" in the Ceanacroe forest, Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, the keeper, an old man, told of a visit by Mr. Winston Churchill (the Chancellor of the Exchequer). The keeper said:

"I had a rifle with me, for I hoped the gentleman would be able to get a stag after he had seen the cave. We



MRS. ROBERT B. G. CLARKE  
 Formerly Miss Jean Baker Boys,  
 daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R.  
 Boys, of Russell Hill Road, Toronto.  
 Mrs. Clarke is the wife of Mr. and Mrs.  
 T. B. Clarke, of Toronto.  
 —Photo by J. Kennedy.

got to the cave, but he was so very tired that he was going back down the corrie (a circular hollow in the side of a mountain) and not back up to the ridge, but I said if he went down the corrie he could not get a stag owing to the wind. He said he would not go up the ridge for all the stags in Ceanacroe.

We started walking when he began talking and arguing about going down the corrie. He was so busy with his argument he was not noticing where he was going. He was a splendid speaker, and when he had finished we were almost back on the ridge again.

"I just stopped and I said, 'Well, Mr. Churchill, just look and see where ye are,' and oh, he was very merry and just laughed and laughed, and we got a stag, and he was very pleased and I was very pleased. Oh, but he was a clever speaker, but rather heavy on his legs on the high hills."

TEN years ago this month Emile Verhaeren, the greatest of Belgian poets, was killed in a train accident at Rouen. It is a strange coincidence that he should have died, killed by the very monster he had celebrated so often in his verses, as the Greeks of old sang the praises of the gods they most feared.

The death of Verhaeren was regarded as a national tragedy, for he had come to be considered—which is rare in a man's life-time—the symbol of the country as a whole. It was with him the King visited the soldiers in the trenches and the wounded in the hospitals. France, in recognition of his position as poet and patriot, offered the shelter of the Panthéon to his mortal remains. But his own people, esteeming him, as indeed he was, their greatest national asset, preferred to the majesty of the Panthéon the last little patch of country unoccupied by the Germans, what the poet himself had called "Le Lambeau de Patrie."

Verhaeren is the greatest poet that Belgium has ever seen. He sang with melancholy, haunting beauty of the grey seas and the rude winds of the North. The sound of the winter waves is heard in the rough music of his verse. He described the naked, dreary, Flemish plains, with the long white roads winding over them, it

seems into eternity, the flattest plains in the whole wide world.

Like Walt Whitman, he sang of the modern world, of machines, of towns, and of scientific achievement; but he did not look at them from a modern point of view. He wrote of modern inventions as the epic writers had written of dragons, of giants, and of goblins, as if they were animated by some mysterious force of life independent of man. This strange faculty of awe and wonder makes him the greatest poet of the modern world. He saw in the industrial and mechanical achievement of to-day "Un sillage nouveau vers l'éternelle beauté."

The two most striking characteristics of his personality are his deep Flemish mysticism and his tremendous energy and love of life in spite of all its misery and disappointments. No other poet in those years before the war, when the whole of Europe seemed bowed down beneath the weight of its civilization, had this frenzy of life, nor loved it as much as he. Too many poets of our day have sung only of discouragement, of disappointment, or the weariness of life.

He was the most Pantheistic poet since Goethe, but when religious belief left him, the mystic worship that once he gave to God in the Roman Catholic Church he gave to the whole universe, of which he made a kind of God not vastly different to the one to whom he had prayed in his early years.

Ten years now he has lain in the little cemetery at Wulveringham, but his ashes are to be brought back to Saint Arnould, the little village where he was born, to lie among the fisherman folk he loved so well. Is there he asked to sleep his eternal sleep on the banks of the river Scheldt. No more fitting manner could be found to celebrate this, the tenth anniversary of his death.

ONE of the excitements of the moment in Paris is the tiny bookshop, tea-room, and art gallery opened under the sign "Fermé la Nuit," by the Princess Marie Murat, who is a member of the Rohan family.

This little place is on the Quai de l'Horloge, not a stone's throw from Notre Dame. The princess, a very clever and artistic woman, whose ancestors disdained the title of Prince, their proud motto being *Prince ne voit, Roi de peur, Rohan suis*, does not disdain to turn her intelligence to providing a charming and comfortable tea-room in an artistic quarter where it is most needed. Up to the present the only places of refreshment in the neighborhood have been the cafés and the *marchands de vins*. In Fermé la Nuit one can have tea, turn over the leaves of the newest books or rare old editions, or study the pictures of the Great Masters of to-morrow. The princess, who is the widow of Prince Lucien Murat, is of the aristocracy of the First Empire but she is very well known in literary and artistic circles.

ON DECEMBER 3, thirty-two years ago, died at his home in Samoa Robert Louis Stevenson, on whom the natives of that land bestowed the title of Teller of Tales. Few men in our time better deserved the title, for he carried on with infinite beauty of language the work of the great romance writers whose cloak to-day only one or two survivors of a great age in literature can wear with distinction. All his short life, handicapped by deplorable bad health, he maintained his life's purpose to achieve in letters a niche in the Temple of Immortality. For years he "sedulously aped" the style of earlier masters, for long years his success was inferior to that of the meanest of amateurs. Long before worldly success came, he had achieved a style, the grace and beauty of which has delighted and inspired at one time almost every young literary aspirant, and few writers can claim to have bestowed on humanity by their works so much pleasure, comfort, beauty, and entertainment. It may be I cannot speak for the youth of to-day, but I can affirm that with the youth of yesterday to read and appreciate Stevenson was a condition of acceptance into the circles of culture, and an indication of right-mindedness and sense of humor, and the library of no decent youth was deficient of a selected half-dozen of Stevenson's books. In his unfinished "Weir of Hermiston" he appeared to be on the way to a place among the world's fifty best novels, if he could have solved the technical difficulties of a particularly dramatic plot. Opinions differ enormously as to the merits of his completed novels, but I put my money on "The Master of Ballantrae," though many famous critics decry it. The man remains secure in the Temple of Fame, the world of fashion was reading the following announcement:

"On Thursday evening the Earl of Coventry was married to Miss Maria Gunning, a lady possessed of the exquisite beauty and of those accomplishments which will add grace and dignity to the highest station. As soon

weak virtues, weaker hands, sowed gladness on the peopled lands," and brought light immeasurable to them that sit in darkness. The natives of Samoa recognised these merits and still cherish his name and tend his grave under their wide and starry sky.

We, the leaders of civilization and culture, have spent the last ten years in unearthing anything discreditable concerning his name that may hang about the gutters, and casting these pearls before—the reading public.

**Love Dramas of the Peerage — The Beautiful "Colleens"**

IN THE winter of 1745 the city of Dublin was thrown into a state of high excitement by the appearance of a couple of girls from the wilds of Connaught, whose almost unearthly beauty won the instant homage of every man, from His Excellency, the Earl of Harrington, then Lord Lieutenant, to the surest jarvey who cracked a whip in the streets.

They had grown to girlhood in a ruined thatched house, in the shadow of Castle Coote, in County Roscommon, and were the daughters of one John Gunning, a roysterous, happy-go-lucky, dram-drinking squreen, whose most serious occupation in life was keeping the brokers' men on the right side of his door. And at the time this story opens they were living in a cottage, rented for a modest eight pounds a year, on the outskirts of Dublin, with their mother, who was a daughter of Lord Mayo.

To say that all Dublin was at the feet of the Gunning sisters, at the first sight of their lovely faces and dainty figures, is an unadorned statement of fact. The young "bloods" of the capital were their slaves to a man, ready to spill the last drop of blood for them; and every gallant of the Viceregal Court drank toasts to their beauty, and vied with his rivals to win a smile or a word from them.

Peg Woffington, it is said, threw up her arms in wonder at the sight of them, and as she hugged each in turn, declared that she had never seen anything half so beautiful; and Tom Sheridan went down on his knees in involuntary homage to the majesty of beauty.

It was Tom Sheridan who placed his stage wardrobe at their disposal, when they were invited to the great Viceregal ball in honor of King George's birthday; and, attired as Lady Macbeth and Juliet respectively, they danced the stately minuet and rollicking country dances with such grace and abandon that lords and ladies stopped in their dances, and mounted on chairs and tables to feast their eyes on so rare and ravishing a sight.

But even Dublin was no suitable market for such peerless beauty, Mrs. Gunning decided. Through her they had the blood of the Plantagenets in their veins, and no man less than a Duke or an Earl—certainly not an Irish squire or impoverished lord—was a fitting match for her daughters. And so to England and London they were carried, flushed with their conquests, leaving broken hearts behind them, and heralded across the Channel by many a sonnet singing their beauty.

But, although each was equally fair, the sisters were by no means alike in their charms. Maria, all gladness and mirth, was a sprightly brunette, in whose laughing glances shone the fires of a pleasure-seeking soul; while Elizabeth, the younger, with soft blue eyes and dark golden hair, although infinitely more placid, was no less radiant than her dashing sister. "Each was," to quote another description, "divinely tall, with a figure of perfect symmetry, and a grace of dignity enhanced by the proud poise of the small Grecian head. Faultless also were the rounded arms and the hands, with their long, slender, tapering fingers."

Such, in the cold medium of type, were the two Irish sisters who took London by storm, and who "made more noise than any of their predecessors since the days of Helen," in the summer of 1751. Their conquest was immediate, electrifying London raved about the new beauties; they were the theme of every tongue, from the Court to the meanest coffee-house. Even Grub Street rubbed its eyes in amazement at the wonderful vision, and ransacked its dictionaries for superlatives; and the poets, with one accord, struck their lyres to a new inspiration.

Whenever the sisters took their walks abroad "they were besieged by a curious multitude, the press being once so great that one of the sisters fainted away and had to be carried home in her chair; while on another occasion their beaux were compelled to draw swords to rescue them from the mob."

It was inevitable that girls of such peerless beauty should soon have a legion of lovers. Indeed, before they had been a month in England, they were besieged by all the greatest gallants in town, from the rakish

Duke of Cumberland downwards, and could pick and choose among the coronets that were laid at their dainty feet.

Not was it long before Elizabeth made her choice, and the world of fashion was thrown into a high state of excitement by the news that the younger of the sisters had blossomed into a duchess in a highly romantic manner.

Only a week earlier she had been present at a masquerade where the Duke of Hamilton, one of the greatest rakes in London, had first set eyes on her loveliness, and at sight of it had completely lost both his head and his heart.

So sudden and great was his infatuation that within an hour of being introduced, Horace Walpole tells us, he was "making violent love to her at one end of the room, in my Lord Chesterfield's house, while he was playing faro at the other; that is, he neither saw the bank nor his own cards, which were of £300 each. He soon lost a thousand."

So inflamed, indeed, was the Duke that he knew not a moment's peace until he had made the prize his own. Two nights afterwards, to quote Walpole again, "being left alone with her, while her mother and sister were at Bedford House, he found himself so infatuated that he sent for a parson. "The reverend doctor refused to perform the ceremony without license or ring; the Duke swore he would send for the Archbishop. At last they were married with a ring of the bed-curtain, at half an hour after twelve at night, at Mayfair Chapel. The Scotch were enraged, the women mad, that so much beauty has had its effect."

A few days later we see the squireen's daughter, cradled in a dilapidated farmhouse in the wilds of Ireland, making her regal progress to Scotland—greeted at every town and village by cheering crowds, struggling to catch a glimpse of her beauty—to her husband's stately palace in Lanarkshire, where for half-a-dozen years, until the Duke's death left her a widow, she lived in the pride and splendor for which the ducal Hamiltons were famous.

But a woman so superlatively lovely was not at all likely to remain long

**Remember to use OLD DUTCH**



**EVERY NEEDY CONSUMPTIVE MUST BE CARED FOR**

**F** Be generous to our appeal

Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives  
 Toronto Hospital for Consumptives  
 Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children

Subscriptions may be sent to Hon. W. A. Charlton or Mr. A. E. Ames, 223 College Street, Toronto.

as the ceremony was over they set out to act over all the comedy of eyes with her former flame, Lord Bolingbroke, an unscrupulous rake who seems to have striven for years to make her the hapless victim of his passion."

Until the last few days of life the new Countess was now in a position to deck the beauty, of which no one was more conscious than herself, as it deserved to be decked. She spent her days worshipping at the shrine of her loveliness, and embellished Nature with every device of art, squandering fortunes in adorning it with the most costly jewellery and dresses.

When thus sumptuously adorned, she took the air in St. James's or Hyde Park, the crowds who followed

tells us, "she was observed to be acting over all the comedy of eyes with her former flame, Lord Bolingbroke, an unscrupulous rake who seems to have striven for years to make her the hapless victim of his passion."

Until the last few days of life the Countess lay upon a sofa with a mirror in her hand, gazing with yearning eyes upon the reflection of her fading charms. And when she perceived that her beauty had vanished she asked to be carried to bed, and called for the room to be darkened and the curtains drawn, permitting no one to look upon her pallid face and sunken cheeks.

Thus robbed of all that had made life worth living, Lady Coventry resignedly awaited the end, which came in mercy on the first day of October in 1760.

**He Walked in Glory**  
 He walked in glory on the hills;  
 We dalesmen envied from afar  
 The heights and rose-lit pinnacles  
 Which placed him nigh the evening  
 star,

Upon the peaks they found him dead.  
 And now we wonder if he sighed  
 For our low grass beneath his head,  
 For our rude huts before he died.

—William Cowper.

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S TRAVEL**

Throughout the year there is no period so like a magnet for drawing people together as Christmas time.

No matter where you may be, there is an intensive longing for Christmas at home. Long ago, when travelling facilities were limited, people journeyed many weary miles and endured great hardships in order that they might be with their friends and loved ones on Christmas Day, but this has all been changed by the application of modern railway methods whereby even the continent may be crossed in safety and with every comfort, in a comparatively short journey.

This year Christmas and New Year's travel promises to be heavy, and with a view to placing every facility at the disposal of their patrons, Canadian National Railways have made their advance preparations and plans for extra trains and additional equipment on regular trains. Full particulars will appear in newspapers, and special timetables will be shortly obtainable from any Agent of the Company.

Those who wish to prepay the fare of relatives or friends from any outside point can deposit the money at any Canadian National Agency, and the transportation will be delivered immediately and economically.

The Canadian National Telegraphs place at your service their wonderful facilities for the quick transmission of Holiday Greetings. A special staff is engaged during the Christmas rush in order that transmission and delivery may be quickened to the highest point. A very attractive design of message form is being prepared for the holiday season.

The Canadian National Express offers the best vehicle for the safe and swift transport of Christmas gifts. That particular feature receives special supervision at holiday time and this in itself is a guarantee of efficient service. Remember that a Canadian National Express receipt will protect you and will ensure complete satisfaction.

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MISS DOROTHY LESLIE FLEWKER  
 Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Flewker, and granddaughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Hamlyn Todd, Ottawa, who will be presented at Their Excellencies' Drawing-Room in January

—Photo by Paul Horsfall, Ottawa.

became so embarrassing that she appealed to the King for an escort of soldiers to protect her from their too pressing attentions, an appeal which George II, one of her most ardent admirers, graciously granted.

Thus on one occasion we learn: "From eight to ten o'clock in the evening a strange procession paraded the crowded avenues, obliging everyone to give way and exciting universal laughter. In front marched two serjeants with their halberds, then tripped the self-conscious Lady Coventry, attended by her husband and the Earl of Pembroke, while twelve soldiers of the Guard followed in the rear!"

But Lady Coventry's queendom was destined to be as brief as it was splendid. Before she had been long a bride consumption sowed its deadly seeds in her, but, although she knew she was doomed, she determined to drink her cup of pleasure and triumph to its last dregs. When she saw her beauty fade under the ravages of the disease, she pathetically tried to conceal its decay by powders and paints.

Even when the inevitable end was drawing near, she insisted on attending Lord Ferrers' sensational trial for murder; and, Horace Walpole



After twenty years  
the most luxurious perfume  
in the world is still

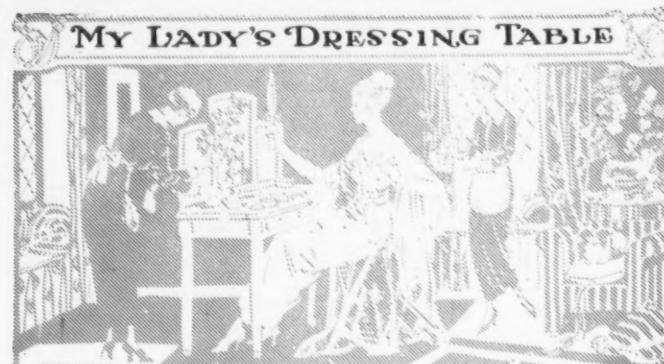
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IT WAS a glorious December night  
with the moon a slender pearly  
crescent in a sapphire sky. I was  
walking with a Small Person who  
suddenly remarked: "Don't you love  
the colors in the drug store window?"

I looked at the shop which sent a  
cheerful blaze abroad—and truly it  
was a pleasing sight. There was a  
huge bottle filled with ruby liquid—  
another with emerald—and an enormous  
receptacle filled with blue-tinted

Christmas trees and candles. Isn't it  
jolly when the world is all lit up!"  
I'll admit that the last remark  
sounded like a return to the bad old  
days of the bar; but the Small Person  
is in the right as to the necessity for  
a Christmas coloring. What would  
the festival be without the green of  
the shining leaves and the red berries  
of the holly? Then there is the pearly  
glimmer of the mistletoe which comes  
to us from the days of the Druids and

the fresh tints coming back, but you  
will be rewarded eventually for the  
care you bestow. And isn't it fine to  
feel well again and able to take an  
interest in the Christmas things? Do  
not be afraid of outdoors, even if it  
is rather cold. The fresh air is a great  
healer and helps greatly in making us  
feel stronger and ready for the day's  
work or play.



LATEST WINTER SPORT COSTUMES

The very latest one-piece skiing costume, on right, and on left a chic effect.

bath salts completed the display, while  
yellow streamers announced to all  
and sundry that Santa Claus is near.  
"Simply scrumptious," continued the  
Small Person. "It makes you think of

means the centuries-old salutation of  
Yuletide. The extreme Soviets tried  
to banish Christmas from Russia,  
but they found that the world demands  
the festival and that they were fighting  
forces stronger than any  
Communism.

Such a glad day I hope it will be  
for all of the readers of this column.  
Year by year you have written letters  
of such small affairs as matter very  
much to womankind. To the girl who  
wishes to look her best to please the  
eyes of the very finest man in the  
world, to the woman who is contending  
with her first wrinkle and who is  
determined to keep Youth as a com-  
panion; and to the woman who is  
greeting silvery hair and a slower  
step as something to be made  
gracious and gentle, let us hope for a  
happy Christmas Day, with friends at  
hand and beauty everywhere. If there  
are empty chairs and portraits  
wreathed with holly for remembrance,  
it is only to make us more tender  
towards those who are here.

Over hill, over dale,  
Thorough bush, thorough brier,  
Over park, over pale,  
Thorough flood, thorough fire,  
I do wander everywhere,  
Swifter than the moon's sphere;  
And I serve the fairy queen,  
To dew her orbs upon the green:  
The cowslips tall her pensioners be;  
In their gold coats spots you see;  
Those be rubies, fairy favors,  
In those freckles live their savours:  
I must go seek some dew-drops here,  
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's  
ear.



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man's viewpoint

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arms and neck clean and fresh with the depilatory famous  
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petal-soft and white. X-BAZIN does not coarsen, darken,  
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minutes to perform its important duty. Be fair to your  
beauty! Use X-BAZIN.

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*Valerie*  
Fairy Land

Over hill, over dale,  
Thorough bush, thorough brier,  
Over park, over pale,  
Thorough flood, thorough fire,  
I do wander everywhere,  
Swifter than the moon's sphere;  
And I serve the fairy queen,  
To dew her orbs upon the green:  
The cowslips tall her pensioners be;  
In their gold coats spots you see;  
Those be rubies, fairy favors,  
In those freckles live their savours:  
I must go seek some dew-drops here,  
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's  
ear.

—Shakespeare.

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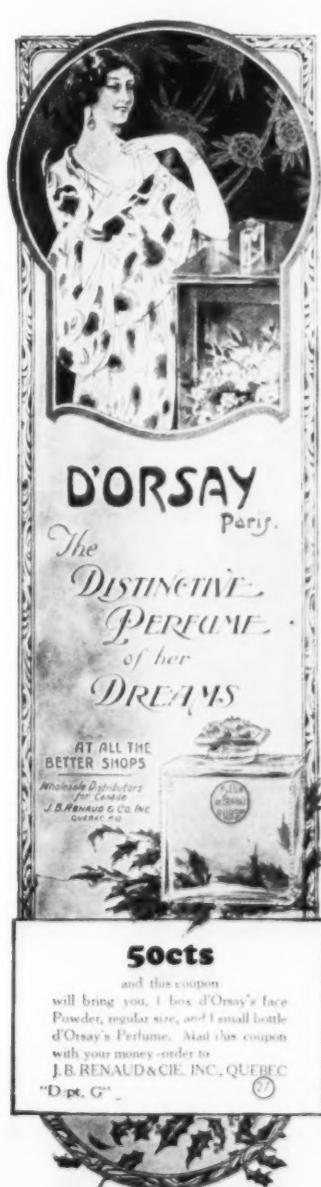
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will bring you 1 box d'Orsay's Face  
Powder, regular size, and 1 small bottle  
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How many women you hear making  
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beautiful. Hiscott Treatments and  
preparations have done wonders for  
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have skinlessness, hollow cheeks, lines,  
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December 25, 1926

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

21

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Sample Pack Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Steinhause, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

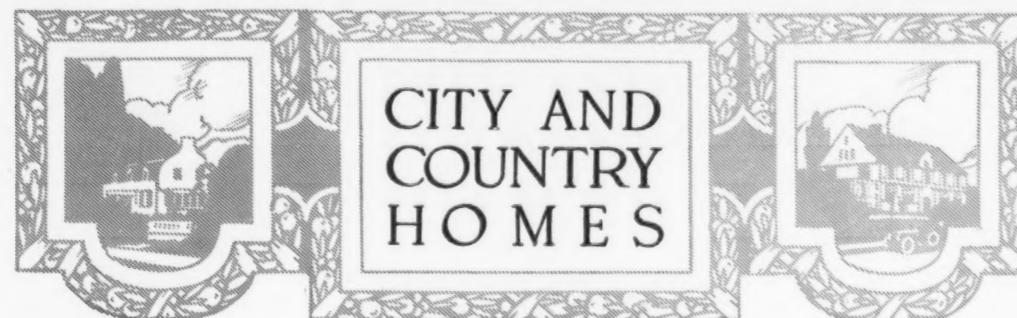
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The Dining Room  
By W. S. Limberg

WHEN deciding upon the dining-room decoration and furniture, there are some things you must make up your mind to do away with, such as the use of deeply colored walls, plate rails and the china closet, and with them the overladen buffet, and the display of too much in sight, especially silverware and heavy cut glass. Aim at a quiet and unified effect.

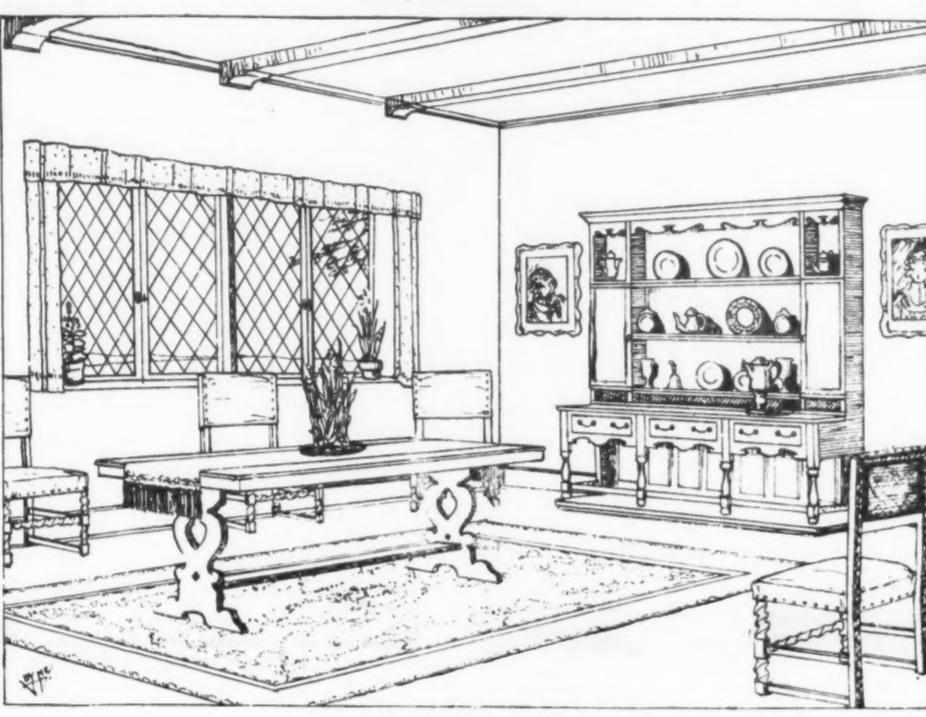
This room being less constantly in

colors—with sash curtains of warm buff.

Should you have a small dining-room, why not furnish with painted furniture—using a gate-leg table and wood chairs, and Welsh dresser. They can be painted in putty color and jade green, which with ivory walls would make a very harmonious room. Or the furniture painted dull Chinese red and black with softly toned grey walls, and with curtains of Chinese red, blue and old gold. It is worth remembering that any unmatched

framed a looking-glass. Since then the Henry II. craze has been replaced by the English craze—faded English period furniture with Gallic "improvements", or else modern chests of drawers, sideboards, and so on.

Yet the French artists have been evolving a beautiful style of their own. It is intimately associated with, yet sub-ordinated to, the architecture of the rooms. Its lines are very much like the furniture of the 'forties, but the decoration is now the main point, consequently the wood disappears under paint and lacquer. Black, gold,



THE DINING ROOM

use than the other rooms can be more or less formally set and planned, and it also demands a certain balance not easily obtained in the other rooms, by the very nature of its furniture setting. The dining table in the middle of the room, the chairs grouped in pairs or singly at the walls, and the sideboard forming the centre piece on one wall, flanked by good pictures, is a natural formal setting. The walls can be panelled to give the room a character of its own, either in a simple treatment with hardwood or with canvas panels and hardwood slats; in either case the wainscot should be about two-thirds the height of the room, and finished to match the furniture in color. Above the wainscot the plaster work can be finished with a rough-textured surface, which will give an artistic finish when decorated. It is quite possible to have this surface finish put on old work.

It would be well to consider a color scheme for the room, including the wainscot. Two shades of warm buff, gray or putty color for the woodwork, and a light jade green for the plaster work above the wainscot, with a very light jade green or buff tone for the ceiling, would be particularly harmonious. The floors could be finished a dark rich walnut brown.

Should you not have paneling on the walls, they could be finished in the same tones as already suggested, or in warm tan color, slightly darker for the woodwork, the ceiling a much lighter shade than the walls, and the floors a walnut brown.

Furnish the room with unmatched furniture—that is, do not buy a suite, but purchase separate pieces—a refectory table, as shown in the illustration, or a drop-leaf or draw table would be suitable. Then half a dozen upholstered chairs, with square low backs, will do to commence with; and a Welsh dresser, which will be much less formal, and far more suitable than the conventional sideboard. The woods of the various articles of furniture should be the same, usually mahogany or walnut. This will give the requisite harmony to your furnishing scheme.

A few carefully chosen pictures—family portraits and architectural subjects are suitable—should be hung in the larger wall spaces. But not too many—three or four good ones, rather than numerous smaller. Remember again how necessary wall space is for quiet stately effect.

The rug can be in two tones of neutral shades of Chinese red, or jade green, but not heavy in color, and figured if possible; they wear better. Dining-room rugs will get spotted.

Window curtains can be chosen having stronger color—say the rug

furniture can be given a related effect by painting the same colors. The floors must be very dark brown.

A word about lighting—the centre ceiling table light seems inevitable—but why not vary this by placing four cut glass or silver candle sticks on the table, electric if you wish, and confine the room illumination to a picture light or two. You will find this arrangement very decorative for the table setting. Copyright 1926, MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Furniture Fashions in France

A FEW years ago every French bride prided herself on her faded Henry II. dining-room suite, her faded Louis XVI. drawing-room, and her Louis XV. bedroom. One vaguely heard of "Art Nouveau", and sometimes furniture shops exhibited weird, fragile, thin-legged pieces adorned with mermaids, whose spread hair became the handles of drawers or

silver, crimson are introduced in the color scheme.

The spindle legs of the tables and chairs are long, but by no means fragile looking. Even the massive cubic chest now rests on such legs. The beds are very low and wide, with magnificent bedcovers. Hanging cupboards are mostly without carvings and recommend themselves only by the geometric, severe beauty of their lines. The seats are solid, the armchairs having round backs, shaped like the back of a hip bath.

There are few pieces of furniture in each room. The effect looked for is that of space and airiness, and it is achieved by eschewing fussy knickknacks or small objects. The furniture is dark in coloring, like the curtains, which are of a heavy fabric, falling in stiff lines. But the walls are light. Each vase, jar, picture is placed with a purpose, and none allowed which is not indispensable for the production of effect.

The woods usually employed by our French artists are grey birch and wild cherry tree, but with mahogany and bronze they produce their richest effects.

Thus a beautiful drawing-room was of mahogany, the armchairs and hexagonal table with straight legs, the writing desk topped with a big ovoid vase, the chiffonier with alternate panels and shelves, each shelf bearing one fine piece of china or one lacquer box. The oval tea-table has six legs, three at each end. Between the two velvet-curtained windows stood a big fan-shaped mirror, over which hung a single picture. At the foot of that mirror was a sofa, with the little bookcase close at hand. A plain carpet and two rugs completed this ensemble.

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Each year as winter approaches, Pacific Coast resorts attract in increasingly large numbers, those who desire a pleasant change from the rigorous weather of the East. Sunny California especially has become a most popular mecca for winter tourists because of its marvelous climate, its varied possibilities for every branch of summer sport, its gorgeous scenery and excellent motor roads. If you have not yet wintered in California why not do so this year? There are several optional routes available from the Canadian Pacific concerning which ticket agents will gladly supply full information upon request. Travel at least one way through Canada via Canadian Pacific and revel in the miles of matchless mountain scenery en route. Break the journey at Vancouver, then continue via Victoria where a delightful stopover at the famous hotel "Empress" will be thoroughly enjoyed. Consult nearest Canadian Pacific Agent for rates, reservations, etc.; ask him to arrange your itinerary.



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Height 8 ft. 9 1/2 ins., width 1 ft. 11 ins.,  
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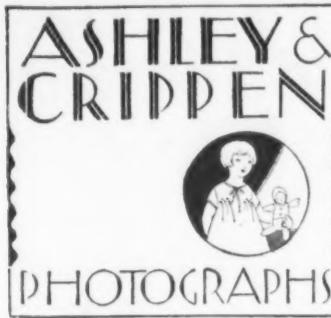
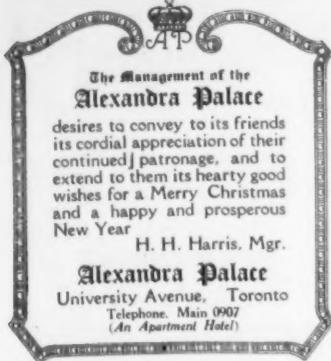
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All Dogs Guaranteed.  
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**BIRTHS**  
WHITTEMORE—At New York, on Dec. 18th, the wife of Dr. W. Laurence Whittemore, of a daughter.

**MARRIED**  
MCALPIN-HIGHINGTON—At Bloor Street, Toronto, on Dec. 18th, by the Rev. Norman T. Tuck, M.A., D.C.L., D.D., Rose Hilla, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram A. Calvin, to Donald, son of Mrs. Highington, and the late Joseph Highington.

**GILLESPIE-SMITH**—On Dec. 6th, at St. Paul's, London, Ont., by the Very Rev. Norman T. Tuck, M.A., D.C.L., D.D., Rose Hilla, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hutchinson Smith, St. James St., London, to Lt.-Col. Gen. H. Gillespie, formerly of Kingston, Ont.

**Mrs. Betty Francis**, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week prior to Mrs. Sigmund Samuels' dance.

**Miss Cynthia Allan**, of Toronto, who went to Kingston for the R. M. C. ball, was the guest of Miss Hilda Saenger, Bishop's Court.

**Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Whitehead**, of Quebec, are spending Christmas in Toronto, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morley Whitehead.

**Mrs. J. J. Ashworth**, of Roxborough Street, East, was on Friday of last week hostess at a most enjoyable luncheon and Mah Jongg.



His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario will hold his usual reception at Government House on New Years day from four to six o'clock.

Mrs. Paul Peters, of Toronto, with her little son, is spending the Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Southam, in Ottawa.

Mrs. Hugh Williams Fraser is visiting her parents, Major-General Victor Williams and Mrs. Williams in Toronto after six months spent abroad.

Mrs. Norman Allen's dance in honor of her debutante daughter, Cynthia, will take place at Jenkins' Gallerie, Toronto, on the night of December 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Richardson, of Philadelphia, are in Toronto for Christmas and the New Year, the guest of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson will sail on January 6th on a trip round the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Easson are now settled in their residence on Roxborough Street, East, Toronto.

Major E. C. Barrett, of Kingston, has been spending a week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacMurchy, of Toronto, are spending Christmas in Port Hope, Ontario, with Senator and Mrs. Mulholland.

Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, of Toronto, will entertain at tea for her daughter, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, on New Year's afternoon.

Miss Annette Blaikie, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, recently returned home after a visit of two weeks to Miss Nancy Esdale, in Montreal.

A number of young Torontonians went to Oshawa on Friday to Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin's ball at Parkwood. These included Miss Betty Southam, Miss Douglas Rogers, Miss Dorothy Towers, Miss Mary Wilson and Miss Helen Steele.

Miss Lorna Farmer, of Toronto, will be youthful hostess at a tea on the afternoon of December 26.

Mrs. A. J. Somerville and Mr. J. Somerville, of Toronto, recently left to visit Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Campbell in Victoria, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick McGaw, of Toronto, are in California, where they will winter.

Mrs. Gordon L. Campbell, of Kelowna, B.C., is the guest of Mrs. Charles Gilmour, St. George Street, Toronto.

Mrs. J. Wesley Widner, of Simcoe, Ontario, and her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Sparling of Saint John, N.B., recently left for San Diego, California, to spend the winter months.

Lieut.-Colonel D. G. McIntosh and Officers of the North Waterloo Regiment will give their annual Military Ball on Monday evening, December 27, at nine o'clock, in the Crystal Ball Room, Hotel Walper, Kitchener.

Mr. and Mrs. S. McLaughlin and Miss Isabel McLaughlin, of Parkwood, Oshawa, beautifully decorated, entertained at a reception and dance on Friday night of last week. There were about three hundred guests present on this delightful occasion. Mrs. McLaughlin was gowned in blue and gold lame with blue lace, and Miss Isabel was in silver lace and green. Among the many present were Mr. George Beardmore, M.P.H., Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Colonel Baptist Johnston, Miss Elsie Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Balfour, Miss Cecil Smith, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. McLaughlin, Colonel and Mrs. F. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Geikie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beardmore, Major and Mrs. E. C. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baird Laddlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Grey, Miss Barbara Ryckman, Miss Douglas Rogers, Miss Margaret Hunt, Miss Mary Wilson and Miss Fannie Humphrey. Some of the hundred guests were, Miss Isabel Corkshutt, Mrs. George Watt and Miss Margaret Watt (Brantford), Miss Odile Gilmore, Miss Jean McCarthy, Miss Margaret Watson, Miss Helen Beatty, Miss Audrey Watt, Miss Joyce Warden, Miss Isabel Williams, Miss Betty K. Smith, Miss Betty Wellington, Miss Lorna Farmer, Miss Stephanie Basto, Miss Betty Francis, Miss Margaret McMurphy, Miss Jean Ganong, Miss Helen Steel, Miss Lenore Gooderham, Miss Eleanor Harris, Miss Freda Laillaw, Miss Leslie Lee, Miss Beth Lindsey, Miss Madeline Maria, Miss Florence Samuel, Miss Constance Wilson, Miss Phyllis Cassels, Miss Peggy Beaton, Miss Constance Baker, Miss Dorothy Thompson, Miss Margaret Howland, Miss Phyllis May, Miss Marion Mitchell, Miss Helen Playfair, Miss Ruth Pearce, Miss Georgina Pearson, Miss Helen Anderson, Miss Cynthia Allen, Miss Betty Blackwell, Mrs. Eaton Burden, Miss D. Despard, Miss Mary Kane, Miss Grace Despard, Miss T. Davies.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Savage, of Montreal, are spending Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George.

Mrs. Melvyn Boulton, Miss Adele Boulton and Miss Naomi Boulton, of Toronto, are spending Christmas with Major-General and Mrs. Elmsley in Kingston. General and Mrs. Williams are entertaining at a dance on Christmas night.

The games held in the Armories by the Toronto Garrison Officers Indoor baseball games were as usual largely attended on Saturday night of last week. On this occasion Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Jr., Mrs. Douglas Storms, Mrs. Allen Thomas and Mrs. Kenneth Coulthard acted as hostesses. Those present included Captain and Mrs. Sidney Wedd, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ketchum, Captain and Mrs. H. Symons, Miss Lenore Skinner, Ottawa, Mr. Dalton Boyd, Miss Mary Wilson, Major Richard Sankey, Mr. and Mrs. Dorothy

Dawson, Miss Jean McCarthy, the Misses Helen and Sheila Fraser, Major Sidney Grassett, Miss Isabel Symons, Miss Douglas Rogers, Miss Betty Fullford, Mr. Hugh Cayley, Miss Edith Coleman, Miss Leslie Lee, Miss Betty Smith, Mr. Hunter Ogilvie, Miss Evelyn Allan, Miss Marion McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Grier.

Arthur Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. King, Miss Eloise Washburn, Worcester, Mass., Miss Augusta Morek, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Walkins, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Colonel and Mrs. W. E. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boswell, Mr. Bruce Young, Miss Jean Ganong, Mr. E. Ganong, Dr. Smirle Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Owens, Miss Virginia Gund.

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt, of Upper Bay Street, Toronto, entertained at dinner on Tuesday night in honor of the Hon. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson.

Mrs. Mackenzie Low, of London, England, is spending Christmas with Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Toronto.

Mrs. W. Herbert Cawthra, of Forest Hill Road, Toronto, entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of last week in honor of Mrs. Mackenzie Low, of London, England, a popular visitor in Toronto.

Mrs. J. F. Austin, of Oriole Road, Toronto, and Miss Adele Austin, have gone to Southern California for the winter.

Major E. C. Barrett, of Kingston, has been spending a week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacMurchy, of Toronto, are spending Christmas in Port Hope, Ontario, with Senator and Mrs. Mulholland.

Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, of Toronto, will entertain at tea for her daughter, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, on New Year's afternoon.

Miss Annette Blaikie, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, recently returned home after a visit of two weeks to Miss Nancy Esdale, in Montreal.

A number of young Torontonians went to Oshawa on Friday to Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin's ball at Parkwood. These included Miss Betty Southam, Miss Douglas Rogers, Miss Dorothy Towers, Miss Mary Wilson and Miss Helen Steele.

Miss Lorna Farmer, of Toronto, will be youthful hostess at a tea on the afternoon of December 26.

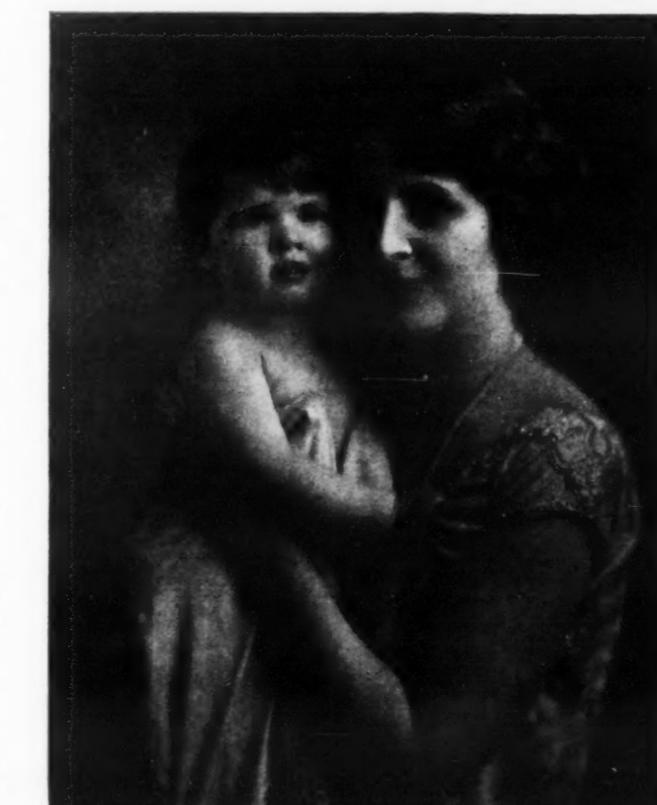
Mrs. A. J. Somerville and Mr. J. Somerville, of Toronto, recently left to visit Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Campbell in Victoria, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick McGaw, of Toronto, are in California, where they will winter.

Mrs. Gordon L. Campbell, of Kelowna, B.C., is the guest of Mrs. Charles Gilmour, St. George Street, Toronto.

Mrs. J. Wesley Widner, of Simcoe, Ontario, and her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Sparling of Saint John, N.B., recently left for San Diego, California, to spend the winter months.

Lieut.-Colonel D. G. McIntosh and Officers of the North Waterloo Regiment will give their annual Military Ball on Monday evening, December 27, at nine o'clock, in the Crystal Ball Room, Hotel Walper, Kitchener.



MRS. GUY H. KIRKPATRICK AND BABY SON, GUY GORDON, OF VANCOUVER, B.C.  
The young son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a grandson of the Hon. Sir Hibbert Tupper, K.C.G.M., and Lady Tupper of Vancouver, and a great grandson of the late Sir Charles Tupper, first baronet. The charming little boy is also a grandson of the late Sir George Kirkpatrick, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and at one time a prominent resident of Toronto. Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a social leader and prominent hostess in Vancouver.



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December 25, 1926

## SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

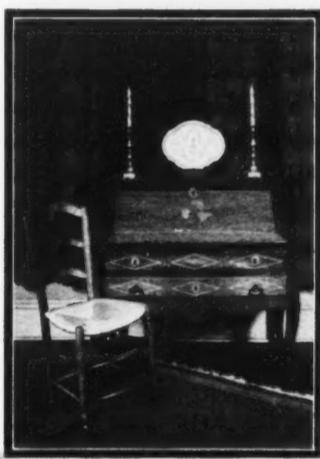
23



The marriage at Avenue Road, Toronto, of Dorothea, daughter of Mrs. Heighington and the late Joseph Heighington, to Mr. H. Augustus Calvin, Jr., took place on Tuesday afternoon of last week in Bloor Street Baptist Church, Rev. W. A. Cameron officiating. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Angus Compston Heighington, was gowned in oyster white French crepe with sequin and diamante trimming. A court train fell from the shoulders and the veil was worn over the face and held in position by a wreath of tiny orange blossoms. Mrs. Victor Chesnut, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Miss Hilda Calvin, sister of the bridegroom, bridesmaid. Mr. Gerald Smart, of Brockville, acted as best man. Mrs. John Symons sang during the signing of the register. The ushers were Mr. Rex Calvin, of Montreal, Mr. Collamer Calvin, Mr. Bert Northey and Mr. Wilfrid Heighington. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington. Mrs. Calvin, mother of the bridegroom, wore gray georgette with black hat. Mrs. Joseph Heighington was in silver brocade. The bride and bridegroom left for their honeymoon, the bride wearing cinnamon georgette and tete de negres satin with velour hat in two tones matching the costume, and seal and beaded coat. Mr. and Mrs. Calvin, Jr., sailed for England on the *Berengaria* from New York.

\* \* \*  
Dr. and Mrs. Roscoe R. Graham returned to Toronto this week from their European tour.

## Antique Furniture



An antique Louis XV Provencal fall-front secretaire with bombe front; in walnut inlaid with marquetry, and a bentwood chair from the Garonne.

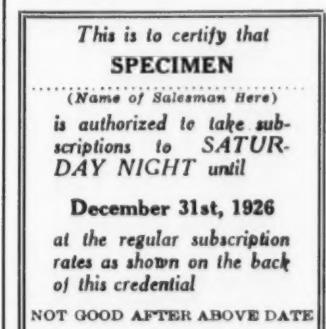
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Circulation Manager



Lorna Farmer, Miss Isobel Williams, Mr. Geoffrey Brock, Miss Constance Wilson, Dr. Gossage, Mr. Alan MacIntosh, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Margaret Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Baird Ryckman, Miss Betty Southam, Mr. George Kirkpatrick, Miss Stephanie Bastedo, Miss Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mr. Douglas Laidlaw, Miss Betty Blackwell, Miss Barbara Ryckman, Miss Charlotte Staples, Miss Mary Humphrey, Miss Georgina Pearson, Mr. Ross Ryrie, Messrs. Jack and David Wright, Mr. Cyril Capreol, Mr. Dana Porter.

Mrs. Clarence Thetford, of Mount Vernon, New York, is with her sister, Mrs. W. F. Prendergast, for the holiday season. Mr. Thetford arrives later in the week.

Mrs. Reginald Parmenter recently returned to Toronto after a visit to Ottawa.

Mrs. J. L. Richardson, of Russell Hill Road, Toronto, will entertain at tea on Tuesday, December 28, for her young daughter, Miss Betty.



MRS. JOHN CATTO, OF CASTLEFRANK CRESCENT, TORONTO  
Formerly Miss Erie Sheppard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sheppard, of Toronto. Mrs. Catto was married on October 22, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto.

—Photo by Charles Aylett.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Skinner, of Toronto, are spending Christmas in Hamilton, Ontario, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Phin.

Miss Mary Humphrey and Mr. Wheelock Humphrey will spend the Christmas holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Humphrey, Poplar Plains Road, Toronto. Mr. Robt. H. Smith, of Barbados, will also be a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey.

Mrs. G. A. H. Grilerson, of Glenrose Avenue, Toronto, formerly Miss Beverley Millchamp, of Oshawa, received on Thursday of last week for the first time since her marriage, Mrs. Grilerson, who wore a wedding gown of ivory satin with frilled silk net ruffles on the skirt. Her long train was of Spanish lace over pale pink crepe. Ivory satin slippers were worn. She carried an old-fashioned posy of Sweetheart roses and lilles-of-the-valley. Her mother, Mrs. Millchamp, received with her, and was gowned in French blue georgette with corsage of mauve and pink sweet peas. Mauve chrysanthemums decorated the drawing-room. Mrs. Grilerson, of Oshawa, and Mrs. R. B. Gekie, of Oshawa, poured tea and coffee. The table was done with pink snapdragons and yellow hyacinths and tall yellow candles on a lace cloth. Mrs. Grilerson's bridesmaids, Miss Maisie Millchamp and Miss V. Braithwaite, who assisted in looking after the guests, wore their debutante frocks of yellow georgette over gold tissue.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, accompanied by Mrs. Todd and also his aide-de-camp, Lt.-Colonel George Keefe, who were guests of His Excellency the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, while attending the opening of the Federal Parliament, passed through Saint John on their way to their home in St. Stephen, on Tuesday, having been recalled by the serious illness of their daughter, Mrs. A. D. Johnson. During their visit in Ottawa, Governor and Mrs. Todd were guests of Major and Mrs. Willis McLeod, Miss McLaren, Miss Bertha McLaren, Mrs. W. L. Childs, Mrs. Lawrence McLaren, Miss Emily Stur-

York, Monday, the 20th of December. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Walter Duncan Buchanan. The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. John Wesley Platten, wore a bridal gown of panelled satin embroidered in crystals over chiffon with full court train and lovely old rose point veil with orange blossoms. Miss Katherine Phippen, the only bridal attendant, wore a gown of powder blue chiffon velvet with silver and carried Ophelia roses. Dr. Rudolph N. Schullinger, brother-in-law of the bride, was Mr. Armstrong's best man. After an extended honeymoon in the south the young couple will make their home in Winnipeg, Canada.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Murray McLaren was hostess at a largely attended and beautifully arranged reception at her residence on Coburg Street, Saint John. The decorations were extremely pretty throughout the house and suggested in their bright coloring the festive season so near at hand. Mrs. McLaren received her guests in the drawing-room and wore a smart grey crepe de Chine and lace gown. In the dining-room, where scarlet geraniums and ferns predominated in the scheme of decoration, the handsomely appointed tea-table was presided over by Lady Hazen, Mrs. James F. Robertson, Mrs. Busby, and Mrs. Andrew Jack. Assisting with the refreshments were Mrs. George K. McLeod, Miss McLaren, Miss Bertha McLaren, Mrs. W. L. Childs, Mrs. Lawrence McLaren, Miss Emily Stur-

## The Gayest Time of the Whole Year



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HAMILTON, Bermuda

Miss Audrey McLeod entertained at the family residence on Wellington Row, Saint John, at a dinner party given in honor of her guest, Mrs. George Allan Bell, of Bangor, Maine. The pretty table had Christmas decorations of scarlet salvia and red candles in silver sticks. Covers were laid for twelve. Those present were, Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Mackay, Mrs. Frederick R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Mackay, Mr. S. Allan Thomas, Mr. Murray Vaughan, Mr. Don Skinner.

Miss Edith Bauld, of Halifax, is the guest of Colonel Commandant and Mrs. W. B. Anderson, King Street East, Saint John, for the Christmas season.

Mr. DeLaney Robinson, his sister Mrs. Carr, and her daughter, Miss Carr, of New York, spent a few days this week with his brother, Mr. Cortlandt Robinson, and Mrs. Robinson, Saint John.

Mrs. Arthur Ivens Anglin entertained at tea on Saturday at her residence, 59 Orange Street, Saint John, for Miss Edith Schofield, of New York, who is spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. John K. Schofield, before going to California for the remaining winter months.

The annual dance supper and presentation of prizes of the Irlington Golf Club will be held at the Sunnyside Pavilion on the evening of Wednesday, January 26th. Invitations will be sent out for this affair to all members and their friends early in the New Year.

Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, was the hostess on Thursday evening of last week for a most enjoyable house dance, at which about one hundred and fifty guests were present. Mrs. Ross wore a gown of silver lame, with a nosegay of orchids and lilles-of-the-valley, and carried a rose pink fan. Her daughter, Mrs. Duncan Hodson, was gowned in white satin, with a double tier of silver and pearl fringe on the skirt, embroidery at the waist line of sequins and pearls in flat rose design, and a shoulder bouquet of orchids. Mrs. J. K. L. Ross was in a frock of blue georgette, with a corsage bouquet of orchids. Two house guests were Mrs. William Whitridge, of Baltimore, gowned in Alice blue, and Miss Marion Wilson, of New York, in cloth of gold, with shoes to match, and a corsage of yellow roses and lilles-of-the-valley. The Gothic room, decorated with Southern smilax, almond blossoms, terry roses and lilles, and lighted with Chinese lanterns, and the drawing-room, with the windows outlined in laurel and arranged with pink roses and lilles, were used for dancing. A buffet supper was served at midnight in the dining-room, the table being decorated with spring flowers.

MISS HELEN PHILLIPS  
Daughter of Major A. T. Phillips, of Ottawa, and the late Mrs. Phillips, is one of the debutantes of the season in Ottawa.

—Photo by John Pocock.



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The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, and Mrs. Frank McKenna entertained at Spencerwood on Tuesday night of last week in honor of the Governor-General of Canada and Viscountess Willingdon.

Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening of last week at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, prior to the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross.

Miss Margaret Fleming, of Ottawa, has been visiting Captain the Hon. and Mrs. Francis W. Erskine in Quebec.

Mrs. Ross Wiggs and Mrs. William Evans, of Montreal, are spending the Christmas holidays with their mother, Lady Watson, in Quebec.

The Baron and Baroness de Vitelles, of Montreal, were in Quebec last week on the occasion of the luncheon given in honor of the Governor-General of Canada, and Viscountess Willingdon.

Sir Francis MacNaughten, Bart., and Lady MacNaughten, the latter the daughter of the late Sir William Kitchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, arrived in Saint John,



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MISS LILLIAN GUNN  
Only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gunn, and one of Ottawa's charming debutantes.

—Photo by John Pawis.

Sir William O'Brien, of Toronto, was in Ottawa recently for a short stay.

Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, of Ottawa, entertained at a luncheon of twenty-two covers on Tuesday of last week for the wives of the Conservative members of Parliament in Ottawa.

Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, of Peel Street, Montreal, entertained at a delightful dinner on Wednesday evening of last week. Mrs. Ross's guests numbered about one hundred and fifty and included the youngest married set and the younger set.

Mrs. Symington of Winnipeg, has been visiting in Quebec for some time, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. M. Thompson.

Mrs. Norman F. Wilson, of Ottawa, will entertain at a dance at the Country Club on the night of December 30 in honor of her two daughters, the Misses Olive and Janet Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Braund Howard, who were guests at the James Reynolds wedding in Brockville, are again in Montreal.

Lady Price of Quebec, is entertaining at a dance at her residence, Grande Allée, on the night of Monday, Dec. 27.

Lady Beaverbrook of London, Eng., is remaining in Montreal till after Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Jr., of Montreal, are spending Christmas in Halifax, N. S., with Mrs. Southam's parents. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Burchell and Mrs. Southam will remain till after the New Year.

Sir Edward Kemp of Toronto, was in Ottawa last week for a few days and was a guest at the Chateau Laurier.

Miss Frieda Winham, of Montreal, entertained at the tea hour on Wednesday afternoon of last week for her sister, Miss Gwyneth Winham. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Kenneth Mappin, Mrs. Henry Fry, Mrs. Henry Budden, and Miss Queenie Holland. These were assisted by Miss Athol Carter, Miss Marjorie Cochrane, Miss Dorothy Stethem, and Miss Shelly MacFarlane.

Mr. F. H. Blair, of Montreal, entertained at a luncheon of twelve covers on Thursday of last week in honor of his house guest, Mr. Eugene Goossens, the eminent English composer and conductor.

Mrs. Ian Adair, Miss Muriel Jameson, the Misses Dorothy and Betty Molson, the Misses Jean and Ruth Milner, Miss Christeen Slessor, Miss Amy Webster, Miss Edith Henery, Miss Kathleen Barry, Miss Mary McLernon, Miss Betty Gilmour, Miss Margaret Grindley, Miss Ruth Walker, Miss Kathleen Buchanan, Miss Norah Sullivan, Miss Freda MacGachan, Miss Hope Cushing and Miss Norah Rosemond went from Montreal to Kingston to attend the Christmas season ball at the Royal Military College, on Tuesday night of this week.



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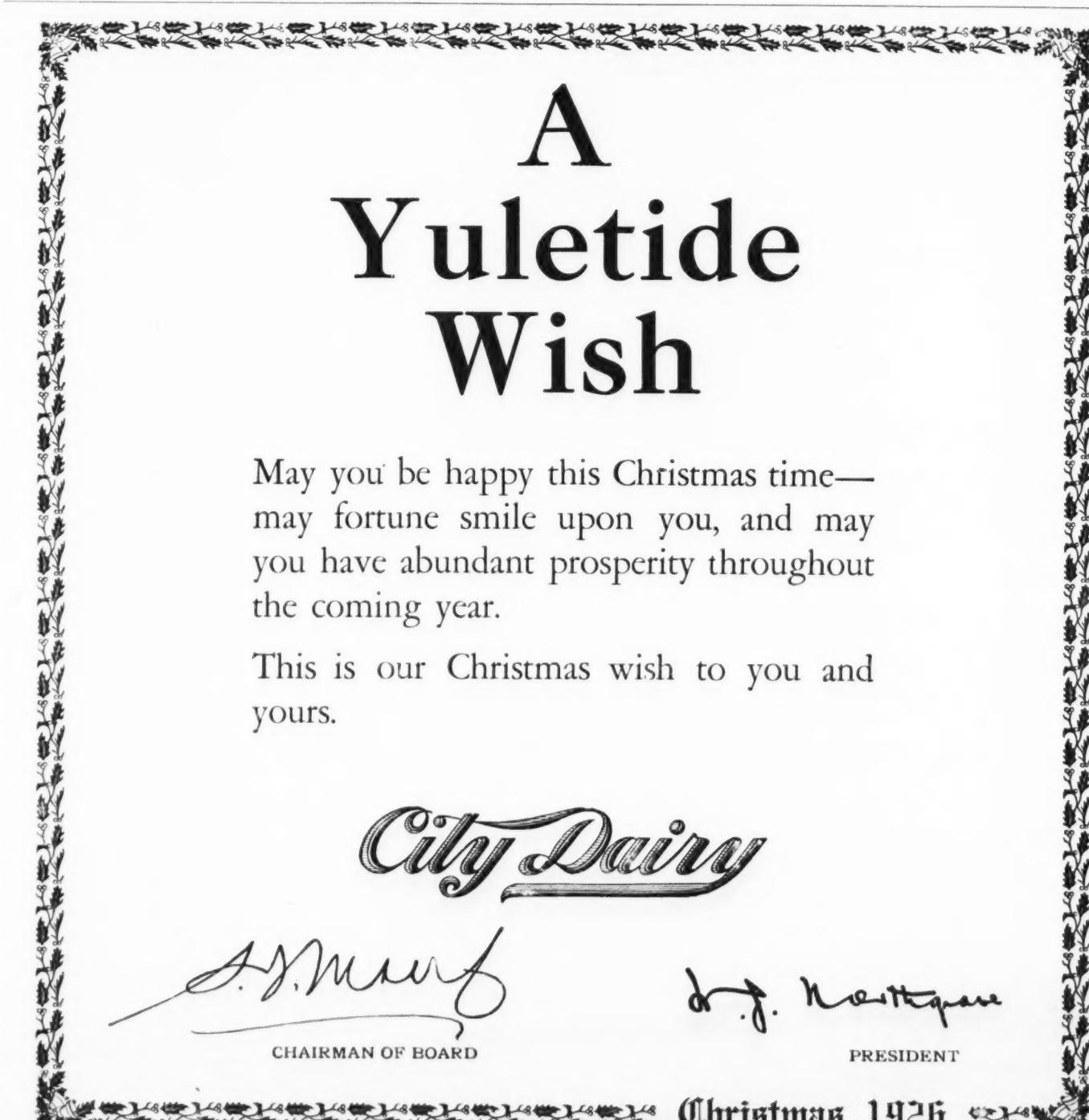
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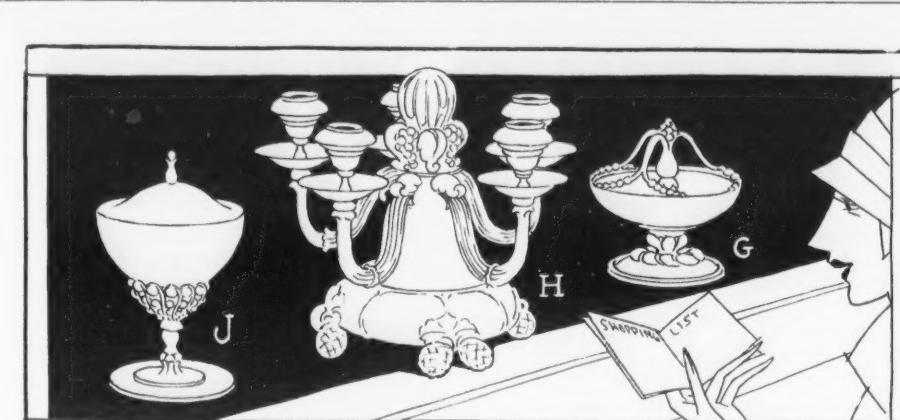
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J. Coved compot for sauce or sweets—\$100.00. Or without cover—\$65.00.

K. Coffee set of pot, cream jug and sugar bowl—\$300.00.  
N. Serving spoon and pie knife—\$35.00 each.

Other pieces include: grape scissors—\$8.00. Gravy ladle—\$2.50. Cake knife—\$3.50. Tea spoons—\$2.50 each. Coffee spoons—\$2.00 each. Water Jug—\$15.00. Broaches set with green agates or cornelian—\$35.00.

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## A Yuletide Wish

May you be happy this Christmas time—  
may fortune smile upon you, and may  
you have abundant prosperity throughout  
the coming year.

This is our Christmas wish to you and  
yours.

